

THE
MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

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When the Monthly Magazine was first planned, two leading ideas occupied the minds of those who undertook to conduct it. The first was, that of laying before the Public various objects of information and discussion, both amusing and instructive: the second was that of lending aid to the propagation of those liberal principles respecting some of the most important concerns of mankind, which have been either deserted, or virulently opposed by other Periodical Miscellanies; but upon the manly and rational support of which the Fame and Fate of the Age must ultimately depend.—*Pref. to Monthly Mag. Vol. I.* As long as those who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving their Opinions a Maximum of Influence and Celebrity, the most extensively-circulated Miscellany will repay, with the greatest Effect, the curiosity of those who read,—whether it be for Amusement or for Instruction.—JOHNSON.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

SKETCHES written after an EXCURSION
to PARIS in the AUTUMN of 1818.

No. III.

(Continued from our last.)

ON returning to the inn, or hotel, I found breakfast set in the French fashion. Fruits, rolls two feet long, butter of a cheesy flavour, very strong coffee, boiled milk, and rich beet-root sugar. The rolls, which are the general forms of French bread, have the advantage of being well baked, and in that respect are much superior to English loaves. The coffee is well browned and ground, not burnt and granulated, as with us; and then is used in sufficient quantities to make a fine cordial, which is improved by using boiled instead of cold milk, as in England. I did not regret the absence of tea; and, though English coffee usually had given me the head-ache, I found none but pleasant effects from that which I freely drank in France.

We now repeated the tour of Dieppe; took our places in the diligence for Ronen; and went to the mayor's office to procure a new passport, in exchange for that which, on landing, had been given to the *gendarmerie*. While at this antiquated establishment, which reminded me of the Exchequer Chambers at Westminster, several men and women, with fierce airs and angry tones, successively came in, and by mistake addressed themselves to me as *his worship*, complaining bitterly of the imposition of quartering some newly-arrived soldiers on them. The poor creatures seemed indeed to be objects of charity, rather than subjects for state-robbery; and power, in all its pride and insolence, might have received a lesson of humility, if it had seen these specimens of the

victims called upon to sustain it. One was a poor widow, who said she had eight children, and had not bread even for them, when a couple of soldiers had been billeted on her; and another was an old blind man, who murmured a tale of woe in piteous accents. Their appeals were useless: the mayor's clerk told them their cases should be enquired into; but that, for the present, they must do *their best!* I afterwards thought of these wretched props of grandeur as I surveyed the costly decorations of Versailles, and as I saw Louis make his exit from the Tuilleries, preceded and followed by 2 or 300 horse-guards. To support all this, I exclaimed, how many widows with eight children, and how many tottering blind men, must even at this instant be moaning and weeping in various parts of France!

We ascended the Castle Hill, from which we enjoyed a magnificent prospect of sea and land. A sentinel arrested our progress through the gates, and treated us as though he thought us of that vulgar cast of English, who pride themselves on being the *natural enemies* of the French. We often discovered this sentiment in the behaviour even of those military who were arrayed in Bourbon liveries; and, indeed, the military servants on duty seemed in general to consider it as a part of their character to affront and obstruct the English.

We now examined the port, which is created by widening and deepening a small river. The quays are extensive and well built; and the shipping load and unload close to the shore. Napoleon had it in view to render Dieppe the port of Paris, by digging a canal from hence to that city. His works were begun; and, in magnitude, they accord with the splendor of his character. We afterwards crossed the canal, at some distance

from Dieppe; and I learnt at Paris, that this is one of the plans of their rival, which the Bourbon government, with all its littlenesses, would be ashamed of relinquishing.

The sound of an organ led us to enter the principal church, dedicated to some saint, or minor god or goddess, whose name I was not anxious to remember; but the Jupiter of this Popish mythology claimed pre-eminence in the interior, and various other deities had their temples within its walls. The priest was vociferating some declarations, which, I doubt not, were derogatory either of the eternal, infinite, and immutable, Governor of the Universe, or of those deductions of reason and common sense which are the natural guides of man in his subordinate station. He and some assistants were throwing perfumes about, the scent of which was not disagreeable; but I am to learn, what connexion any scent, that gratifies the sense of man, has with the utterly different powers of the true God! There were about fifty or sixty wretched devotees kneeling with pious attention; but they were a libel on the priest and his mysteries, for they appeared to be the very lowest of the population. An attempt to combine religion and loyalty was, however, apparent, in the display of a bust of Louis among the pictures of the gods; and in the appendage of a white flag over the altar intended for the communion of saints.

I turned from this combination of trumpery, ignorance, and impiety; and was leaving the church, when I beheld, in the recess of a dark cavern, an illumination of ten or twelve candles, surrounding a dead body, stretched on a sort of bier, and attended by five or six weeping spectators. The exhibition was offensive, yet my curiosity led me to draw nearer; and, on approaching, I discovered that the whole was a piece of Catholic mummery. It was not a dead body, but a well-painted representation of a dead Christ, in livid colours of shocking accuracy; and, what I took for spectators, proved to be five or six pasteboard figures, designed in different attitudes. The whole were placed, for effect, in a dark recess or cavern in the wall; and the candles, which I was assured had been kept a-light ever since the battle of Waterloo, gave it an air of reality, and inspired me with unavoidable horror, in spite of the profound disgust which I felt at seeing such low

artifices adopted to work on the vulgar. In a few minutes, passing again by the same puppet-show, I found that, in the interim, a female devotee had placed herself on her knees before the livid-coloured image, and was muttering some charms, and turning some beads in her hands. She must have had considerable courage to place herself alone in so gloomy a spot; and I lingered to see what kind of being could be the dupe of such impostures. On making her exit, she concealed her face, but was better dressed than some other devotees; and I learnt that, in this ceremony, she proposed to herself to obtain some special service from God, the nature of which I did not learn.

There was a confessional also: and a poor woman and a priest were shut up in it. The subject was highly interesting; but I felt so much disgusted at the debasements of humanity which I had witnessed, that I was unwilling to trust myself further, least my open contempt or ridicule might offend the dupes, or their spiritual preceptors.

At two o'clock the diligence was ready to depart, and we took our seats in the hinder division. We preferred this mode of travelling, as exposing us less to imposition, and enabling us, in the company of our fellow-travellers, to see and hear more of the French people. Nothing could exceed the bustle and noise attending our departure. Those who have heard Wewitzer in his admirable representations of foreign servants, may easily conceive the effect of a dozen such voices roaring together, in arranging the passengers, horses, and luggage.

A French diligence consists of two, and sometimes three, separate coach-bodies united on one set of wheels. Nothing can be more coarse and clumsy in every part of its construction. The wheels are broad, the iron-work massive, the curtains of leather, and the harness of ropes. Ours consisted of two bodies, and a front seat, like that of a one-horse chaise. The hinder body was open, with leathern curtains, and calculated to carry six sideways; the preceding body was like that of a coach, carrying six also; and the front seat, or *cabriolet*, carrying three, made fifteen passengers, besides heavy luggage at top. The *conducteur*, or guard, sits or lies on this, and the driver rides on one of the two wheel-horses, driving with a cart-whip the three fore ones, who run abreast. In this style the pace exceeds expectation, being

being, on the average, six miles an hour; and, the whole being carefully

regulated by the police, few or no accidents ever happen.

THE FRENCH DILIGENCE.



As a contrast to the above, I have introduced a sketch of the English vehicle, by which, in six hours, we travelled over the fifty-two miles between London and Brighton. On this road, therefore, the pace is nine miles an hour, though some of the stages are fifteen miles in length. I do not commend the be-

nevolence of such speed ; but the finance minister ought to levy a treble impost on every mile above ten, which a horse is driven in a stage-coach, the self-interest of the coach-master being found not to be a sufficient protection against systematic cruelties to the most noble, useful, and generous, of quadrupeds.

THE BRIGHTON COACH.



We left the inn-yard amidst this clangour of noisy assistants, followed also by a train of as noisy beggars, some of whom parroted such phrases as "Good bye, sir,"—"How do you do, sir?"—without any notion of their sense; while others implored our alms, "for the love of God." Nothing can exceed in plain-tiveness the tones of these French beggars, whose rallying point is a Diligece, loaded with members of the rich and ostentatious Bull family. For my own part, I never give alms to street-beggars, because I consider every such gift as a premium of encouragement to a bad system. We, therefore, so rigidly resisted the importunities of these beggars, that two or three of them followed us above a mile out of Dieppe,—a trip which their ill-success, on this occasion, may induce them not to repeat. It was a painful reservation of feeling on our parts; but I considered it a duty, and I punished myself in sternly performing it.

Nevertheless, there are but few beggars in France. Under the reign of Napoleon there were none. He em-

ployed all who needed it, from the public stock on public works, and allowed pensions to those who were incapable of working; but, as a system of illegitimacy cannot be respected by the legitimate Bourbons, so his arrangements are annulled, and of course the unemployed, or incapable, now become beggars. In France there are no poor-rates, nor any system of organized poverty. Napoleon's was a short, but efficient, plan. Draw, said he, from the monopolies of wealth sufficient to employ all who want employment—thus create a sort of market or sinking-fund of labour, by which its price may be kept up—and, in consequence, poverty and its horrors of dependance on private caprice and cupidity must cease to exist.

If the poor of any country had an alternative in constant public labour which yielded a man the price of three quartern-loaves per day, labour would constantly look up in price, and yield at least four quartern-loaves per day. How different would be the circumstances of the mass of the population in

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such a country; and in another, in which combinations of power, wealth, and law, are constantly exerted to depress the value of labour—in which public labour is disgraceful, scarce, and ill-paid—and in which the competition of labour is directed against itself, and allowed, by law, to be the means of destroying its own recompence.

This is certain, that in the time of Napoleon the public roads of France were not infested, as at present, with clamorous beggars—that labour then bore a higher price than at present—and consequently those who had no property but their labour were enabled to live in honest abundance. Can it therefore be wondered that such a ruler as Napoleon is idolized by the industrious classes of every denomination throughout France? It cannot be denied that the true wealth of a nation consists in the sum of its labour, and that all other property is conventional or artificial. Labour and labourers merit, therefore, the peculiar care of every paternal government. On the wisdom of the laws securing to labourers a due reward for their labour, depend the health and vigour of every community. But, as labour is the primary property, so it has no alternative in something more general; and it is, therefore, of a very sensitive nature, and easily raised or depressed. He who has no property but labour, is utterly ruined if this only resource fail him; and he has no alternative but pauperism if he is not protected by a wise political economy. He must also be well nourished and be healthfully lodged, or, as a labourer, he is destroyed.—Such was the reasoning and practical policy of Napoleon, and his system ought to be imitated by all governments who aspire to the love of the people.

There may be a scramble for wealth and ascendancy among the individuals of a nation, but governments ought in a special manner to favour those who have not power to defend themselves; and who, at the same time, are essentially so important to the public welfare. It may make its parade of the drones, but it is bound, above all things, to protect the working bees. In a word, that is the best administration of government which most effectually protects the rights and interests of those who have no property but their labour, against the combinations, monopolies, and artifices of the accumulators of conventional property. This broad prin-

ciple, honestly acted upon, is sufficient to arrest that frightful march of poverty and consequent crime which, for many years, has disgraced the internal condition of the British islands.

Nor is it necessary, as might be urged for the sake of objection, to find employment for the whole population of labourers. A productive employment of four or five labourers in the hundred would be sufficient to create a demand for labourers equal to the supply; and hence labourers might expect to be fairly paid, instead of being so grossly underpaid as at present. In France, the machinery consisted of the prefects and sub-prefects, directed by the minister of the interior and civil engineers: and in England, it is already formed in the local magistracy and corporate authorities; in commissioners of roads; and in canal, draining, and embanking companies. Half the amount of that specious sinking fund which is now misemployed to keep up the value of government securities, and to enable *factitious* wealth to depress the *real* wealth of labour; or the same amount which is now exacted to maintain a system of pauperism while it aggravates misery, would, if employed in keeping up the value of labour, effect more for individual happiness and for virtue than all the charitable institutions, and all the coercive laws, which at present confer equal honor and disgrace on our national character. A just and liberal policy would rescue superfluous labour from misery and crime; and, by wisely directing it to the improvement of the country, would raise its intrinsic worth for the enjoyment of its inhabitants.

In passing along Dieppe, and in ascending the road which leads out of it, our driver, or postillion, afforded us numerous instances of his skill in cracking his whip. This art is carried by Frenchmen to the highest perfection, and is practised by children and by every one connected with the management of horses. I saw urchins, scarcely able to walk, practising on small whips by the road-side; and he is deemed the most perfect who can make the greatest report. It must however be observed, to the credit of the French drivers, that they urge the horses chiefly by shew and noise: the crack of the whip, without touching the animal, and a shrill howling, constitute their chief means of increasing the speed.

Our postillion exhibited another French peculiarity in his enormous jack-boots.

boots. These we were disposed to ridicule; but, on enquiry, I found that they were introduced at a time when the roads in France were very bad, and horses liable to fall; consequently, the driver had no other security against fractures and dislocations than in the strength of his boots. At present the improved state of the roads renders them unnecessary; but a custom had been established, and these jack-boots distinguish a postillion in France, just as a short jacket and leathern breeches distinguish the same class on the roads in England.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I T IS known, from the principles of astronomy, that there will be six eclipses within the year 1819, that is, four of the sun, and two of the moon; but none of them will be visible to any part of Great Britain. As only four of these phenomena are noticed in the Nautical Ephemeris, viz. two of the sun, and two of the moon (the first and last having been omitted), and as this will probably be the case in all our common almanacks, I have therefore taken the liberty of sending you some particulars of these neglected phenomena; and, if you should think them worthy a place in your useful miscellany, you will much oblige me by inserting them.

The first of these eclipses is a small solar defect on the 25th of March. The conjunction of the sun and moon takes place at 11h. 23m. 42s. P.M. ap. time, when their longitude is $4^{\circ} 29' 43''$, or $4^{\circ} 29' 43''$ of Aries; and the moon's true latitude $1^{\circ} 26' 4''$ S. decreasing; the semi-diameter of the sun $16' 3''$. 3 , and that of the moon $15' 14''.1$; the moon's horizontal parallax $55' 53''.9$, and that of the sun $8''.6$. But $55' 53''.9 + 16' 3''.3 + 15' 14''.1 = 1^{\circ} 26' 12''.6 \approx 58''.7$; hence, this will be a very small eclipse, and, where greatest, not more than $30' 32''$ of a digit on the sun's upper or southern limb, and which will occur in latitude 61 , or 29 degrees from the south pole.

The sixth or last, which happens on the 19th of October, will be a very considerable obscuration in some parts of the southern hemisphere; and, besides, this eclipse will be visible within about 30° of the equator, that is, 10° within the prescribed limits for the monthly phenomena usually given in the Nautical Almanack.

The general eclipse will be seen to

begin on the sun's upper limb at his rising, in latitude $30^{\circ} 31' 43''$ south, longitude $52^{\circ} 18' 15''$ east of Greenwich, at 2h. 7m. 44s. A.M. ap. time. The middle will take place at 3h. 40m. 43s.; in latitude $51^{\circ} 10' 1''$ S., longitude $91^{\circ} 16' 33''$ E. And the end at 5h. 13m. 22s.; in latitude $79^{\circ} 9' 21''$ S., and longitude $105^{\circ} 37' 14''$ W. The greatest obscuration will take place in latitude $61^{\circ} 25' 43''$ S., longitude $16^{\circ} 38' 42''$ E. where the digits eclipsed will be $4^{\circ} 58' 8''.4$, on the southern or upper limb of the sun. The duration of the general eclipse will be 3h. 5m. 38s.

The elements of this eclipse have been carefully computed, from the excellent tables of M. Delambre, and those of M. Burg; they are as follow:—

Time of conjunction 18d.

15h. 55m. 17s. in longitude	6s. 24° 55' 34"
Moon's true latitude (south increasing)	1 14 57
Moon's horary motion, in longitude	32 26
Ditto, in latitude	2 54
Moon's horizontal parallax	56 33
Moon's semi-diameter	15 26
Sun's horary motion in longitude	2 29
Sun's semi-diameter	16 6
Sun's declination (south) ..	9 39 44
Inclination of the relative orbit	5 31 50
Horary motion of the moon from the sun in the relative orbit	50 5.4

In calculating the times and general appearances of these eclipses, I have adopted the orthographic projection of the sphere, as being more easy, and equally as accurate as by parallaxes, where the times and appearance of such phenomenon are not required for any particular place, or to deduce any consequences from them.

I may just observe, that, at page 133 of the Nautical Almanack of 1819, amongst the phenomena in the month of December, there is given an occultation of Antares by the moon, as visible at Greenwich, Im. 15d. 12h. 16m., and Em. 15d. 12m. 53s. Now, it is impossible that this occultation can be visible at Greenwich, as the moon and star set before the sun, and do not rise till between seven and eight o'clock the next morning; and therefore they will be below the horizon during the occultation, and consequently invisible at Greenwich.

I can assure your correspondent A. E. page 317 of your last Magazine, that there are a great many astronomical tables

tables far more correct than those he mentions; and, if he has no better auxiliaries than those, he will be miserably disappointed in the result of his calculations. Meyer's solar and lunar tables are far preferable either to Street's or Halley's; but the most correct, and at the same time complete, set of astronomical tables, are to be found in the third volume of Mr. Vince's Astronomy. The tables of the sun, Jupiter, Saturn, Herschel, and the satellites of Jupiter, were constructed by M. Delambre; those of Mercury, Venus, and Mars, by M. La Lande; and those of the moon by M. Burg.

A. E. will derive great advantage from consulting the Grammar of Astronomy, where the doctrine of eclipses, and every other phenomena of the heavens, are clearly illustrated. He will there find a neat and accurate projection, and type, of the great solar eclipse of 1820 for Yarmouth; at which place the obscuration will be greater than in any other part of England.

Epping; Nov. 3.

T. SQUIRE.

For the Monthly Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE PRESENT SITUATION OF PERSIA: by MYR DAVOUD-ZADOUR DE MELIK CHAHNAZAR, knight of the First Class of the Orders of the Sun and Persian Lion, and Ambassador to France: translated from the Armenian by PROFESSOR CIRBIED.

PERSIA has undergone, at various periods, the most remarkable changes and revolutions in its political concerns; but at no time whatever did Persia possess a government so well established, on principles of justice and equity, as that it enjoys at present, under the reigning dynasty of the Cadjars. This family, which some traditions derive from Genghiz-Kan, was for many ages established on the northern frontiers of Persia. After Nadir Shah's reign, it became very powerful in those countries, and was highly esteemed among the principal families of the kingdom.

In 1784 (Christian era) Agha Mohammed Chah, of this illustrious tribe or cast, invaded every Persian province in his rival's power, after successively defeating them, and then reigned ten years. He was succeeded by his nephew Fethaly-Chah, with the consent of the Persian people.

In all public affairs the Cadjars took wisdom and justice for the basis of their government; and, by these means, they have gained every heart in Persia.

Formerly the cadys and governors of cities and districts decided in an arbitrary manner on every occasion, practised a thousand vexations on the people, and displeased every one. But now, every lawsuit is maturely debated, and principally in presence of a Chah-zadeh (prince of the royal family). Before this period, the judges had no means of existence but what they received from the pleaders; whereas, at present, the judges have fixed annual salaries from the government, and they are forbid accepting the smallest present, under the severest penalty.

In former times a great number of Persians carried their fortune and talents to other countries, to shelter themselves from the vexations and excessive taxes they were exposed to. But now Persia sees her scattered subjects returning from abroad, and even strangers coming to establish themselves in Persia, where government extends reasonable liberty to all, and well-judged protection to arts and commerce.

The Persians formerly had an aversion to all who were of a different sect or religion from themselves; but now every religion is free, without distinction, and enjoyed under common protection. Formerly one met numerous bands of robbers in many provinces of Persia, and no means were taken to punish or disperse them; but now safety reigns every where, in town and country.

Military discipline, and the manner of carrying on war, of old, has been succeeded by European manners, the progress of which is already sensibly felt in point of dress, exercises, and, generally speaking, in all that relates to military organization.

When the king confides any charge to the princes of his family, or to the khans, he requires a promise, in their own hand, to obey him in every thing, to distribute justice with impartiality, and to pursue malefactors. These, in their turn, force the provincial governors under them to fulfil their duty without fraud or prevarication, to prevent every kind of vexation on pain of death, and, in a manner, to be responsible themselves for the conduct of those they govern.

If Fethaly-Chah, on one side, holds the reins of government with so firm a hand, his son Abbas Mirza, the heir-apparent to the crown, and lieutenant-general of the kingdom, governor of the province of Aderbaidjan, treads firmly in his father's footsteps, and makes daily discoveries in the conduct of state affairs,

affairs, by adhering to the king's injunctions, as well as the laws prescribed by him.

Such is the nature of the present government in Persia, under which persons, property, and religious professions, enjoy every possible protection. The clemency of the king is known throughout the whole kingdom; every action of this prince is dictated by justice, affability, and mercy, that render him dearer to his subjects from day to day. To give a feeble idea of this, I must relate a few recent remarkable facts. In 1813, the inhabitants of Khoraçan rose up, in hopes of becoming independent. This news soon reached the Afghans, whose king, Chah-Mahmoud, was disposed to foment the insurrection and assist them in it. For this purpose he assembled an army, and sent it, under his son Chah-zadeh-Kamran, into the province of Khoraçan. This news was immediately brought to Fethâly-Chah, who immediately ordered an army to be equipped and to march against them, under the command of Ismail-Khan-Thelai. This general was hardly gone away when news arrived at Thehran, that Suhyman-Phan-Cadjar, governor-general of Mazendéran, had also declared in favour of the rebels. Fethâly-Chah, now seeing the danger was imminent, resolved to march in person against the rebels: in fact, he set out immediately, and beat them in several battles under his own command, and reduced the whole country, even beyond Hârat. Suleyman-Khan, his chief enemy, was made prisoner, with a great number of khans and generals of Khoraçan that had risen up after his example; Fethâly-Chah had them brought before him in the hall of the divan, where the principal persons of the kingdom were assembled. As he wished first to have Suleyman-Khan judged according to the laws of the kingdom, Fethâly Chah asked them in what manner he ought to be punished. The judges answered, according to law, he ought to be put to death. Now, notwithstanding this sentence, taking pity on Suléyman-Khan, he only ordered him to be blinded, and leave him alive, that he might give the world an example of the severity of the laws. After this, he pardoned all the other rebels, set them at liberty, and re-established them in their employments.

In April, 1815, an uncommon drought was felt in the environs of the capital; the Chéykh-ul-Islam of the city, who was in high consideration with the

king and government, but ignorant of his sovereign's benevolence towards all his subjects, without distinction, imagined he would do something agreeable to God and his king by forming a project so evidently contrary to his highness's intentions. Having called together more than two hundred common people in his house, he gave them to understand, that the want of rain, and the failure of the crops, was a punishment from God for frequenting the taverns kept by the Armenians; and, that the only way of appeasing the Divinity was to destroy all these impious resorts, and go with him to overturn them. By such discourses, addressed to the inconsiderate and violent populace, Chéykh-ul-Islam soon succeeded in irritating their minds, and brought them to undertake this rash enterprise. They set out furiously, in consequence, for the quarter inhabited by the Armenians; they pulled down one of their churches under his eyes, and then laid waste several wine-taverns.

The king, being presently informed of the event, was highly indignant, and instantly ordered the Chéykh-ul-Islam to be arrested, with all those he had drawn with him, that they might be brought before him. But, as they were soon apprized of the king's anger, they hid themselves in different quarters of the city; and the Chéykh-ul-Islam, who was chiefly threatened by his highness, ran to take refuge in Chah-Abdul-Azyon's mosque, at a league and half from Thehran, where criminals, and even assassins, are safe from every pursuit as long as they remain there.*

The guards, however, succeeded in finding out a dozen of these people, who were brought before the king, surrounded by his ministers. "Audacious men," (said he with indignation,) "who ordered you to behave in this manner? What law authorised you? Is the Cheykh-ul-Islam your sovereign, or the master of this country? You have broken in on the laws of my kingdom, and by them I condemn you: go from my presence." The punishment awarded by law was immediately inflicted, and the culprits moreover forced to pay a thousand tumans fine to the Armenians. After this, the king sent for the principal Armenians, and consoled them in the following manner: "It is my pleasure (said he) that every

* This village, built on the ruins of the great ancient city Roy, has the right of refuge, because of the Iman-zudch's tomb, which is highly revered by the Mussulmen nation

nation in my states, be their religion what it may, shall enjoy true liberty, and live in peace under the shelter of my sovereign authority." He then promised to punish the Cheykh-ul-Islam severely, and engaged them always to pray for the preservation of his days. At the same time, Fethaly-Chah ordered his treasurer to pay these deputies the sum of 3000 tumans out of his private treasure, to relieve the Christians who had most suffered from the outrage. Besides this, he ordered the Armenian church to be repaired at government expense; and all the furniture, or other effects, either destroyed or damaged, to be replaced.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HOPE it will be permitted, in your widely-extended publication, to state some facts in reply to the address read by Lord Sheffield's deputy at the Lewes wool fair; I will not, therefore, offer any peculiar apology for recommending the following observations to your attention.

It will be very well known, that his lordship is an extensive landholder, and that he has dedicated himself to the study of the theory of agriculture, whereby the produce of his estate may be raised to the utmost possible value: in connexion with this principle, is the address his lordship caused to be read at the Lewes wool fair; the ultimate object of which was to enforce the imposition of a high duty on the foreign wool that is imported into this country; and, by thus raising the price of that article, to create a corresponding increase in the price given for the home growth.

With a view to refute the arguments of his lordship on this subject, I shall first attempt to shew, that the bulk of foreign wool which is imported is a totally distinct article of consumption from that of British growth; and then to shew the ruinous effect an importing duty must have on the commercial and manufacturing interest of the country.

In quoting from Lord Sheffield's report the price of English wools, I give him the advantage of his own statement; and, in the address, he acknowledges those present prices to be advantageous: he states them thus, South-down 2s. 7d.; Berkshire 2s. 3½d.; Welch long wool 2s. 3½d.: being an average of 2s. 4½d. per lb.; the wool imported from Germany averages about 6s. 6d. per lb.; (that from Spain perhaps 1s. less); now the vast

difference in the prices of these two articles induces a supposition, that, if they were both used by the same consumers, for the same purpose, so long as a lock of English wool remained with the farmer, not one merchant would have the temerity to invest his money in an undertaking so dangerous as that of importing foreign wool in competition with our growers; but the facts are otherwise,—the article imported, which is the produce of the Merino sheep, is manufactured into superfine cloth, at from 20s. to 30s. per yard; English wool, on the contrary, is manufactured into army cloth, blanketing, kersies, &c. the price of which is under 12s. per yard. They occupy two distinct classes of manufacturers; and, with very little exception, the business is carried on in two distinct districts. I am, therefore, persuaded, that any impartial judge will bear me out in the assertion, that the blindness of selfishness alone could hope to enhance the value of one article by forcing the manufacturer to pay an exorbitant price for the other.

But this inconsistency of means to attain the object, is not the only subject worthy of consideration in his lordship's address: it is proposed to increase, by a tax, the value of foreign wool 1s. per pound, that is, about 15 per cent. What, I ask, will be the situation of the manufacturer of superfine cloth then, when now he is unable to contend with the foreign manufacturer in his own market, and it requires his utmost exertion and economy to prevent his being confined within the limits of our own home-markets for the sale of his goods?

The immediate effect of such a tax would be the sudden ceasing of our importation; consequently, that wool which should have been imported into England would fall cheaply into the hands of the Belgic and French manufacturers; and, acting as a premium on their energy, it would, by an easy and rapid progress, lead them to those markets which are at present our greatest resources, and dam us out for ever from one of the most lucrative trades that this country has ever enjoyed.

That this anticipation is not visionary, I submit to the candour of your readers; their reflection will lead them to a variety of arguments, which the compass of a letter has not permitted me to introduce, but which must confirm the most sceptical on the impropriety of such a measure.

London; Nov. 6, 1818.

S.

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To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

I WAS pleased to find, by the publication of a work entitled, "A Historical Survey of the Customs, &c. of the Gipseys, by John Hoyland," that these people, so long neglected, and treated as complete outcasts from society, had at length become the objects of Christian benevolence.

Since the perusal of the above work, I have looked anxiously for the arrival in this neighbourhood of some of these English Arabs; but I was not gratified by meeting with any till about the middle of the present month. Having observed some smoke arising in one of the retired lanes near this town, I approached the spot, and discovered that it proceeded from a fire kindled by some gipseys, for the purpose of preparing their supper. The family consisted of four persons, viz. an old man and woman, their daughter, aged about eighteen, and a little boy, whose father and mother, as they informed me, were travelling in another part of the country. Recollecting that the writer of those amusing papers, under the title of a Walk to Kew, which appeared lately in the Monthly Magazine, had mentioned the unwillingness of this people to give any information respecting their language, and being furnished with a copy of the list of words given in Mr. Hoyland's work, I was desirous of ascertaining how far it was correct, and of obtaining from them a more extended vocabulary. I found that they understood nearly all the words in my list; and they very readily communicated to me all the information I requested.

The following is a list of the words and phrases with which they furnished me. I am aware that my mode of spelling the words is open to much dispute and objection; I have endeavoured to choose such combinations of letters as serve to express, as nearly as possible, the sounds pronounced by the gipseys. In the phrases, I could not exactly discover the separate words of which they were composed, as these persons uttered them with great rapidity, and were unable to give me any information on this point.

House	Kair.
Fire	Yog.
Food	Hóbbén.
Good food.....	Kózo hóbbén.
Bad food	Kannélla.
Tobacco	Tooveloo.

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Pipe	Swéglah.
Candle	Moómlee.
Candlestick	Moomlíngoree.
Hat	Stádee.
Shoes	Chórór.
Coat	Chaókhór.
Waistcoat	Bángaree.
Preeches	Boolingoree.
Stockings	Hóovelah.
Knife	Chóoree.
Fork	Hormíngoree.
Plate or dish.....	Chórróo.
Kettle	Bilárrah.
Tea	Mootamóngree.
Sugar	Góodloo.
Butter	Kil.
Spoon	Rotsch.
Whip	Chókenec.
Horse	Gri.
Saddle	Bóshta.
Boy	Cháavo.
Girl	Chay.
Woman	Mónishee.
Man	Moosh.
Brother	Pállah.
Sister	Pénnah.
Church	Kongréee.
Cold	Shil.
Water	Páwnee.
Hand	Vast.
Foot	Péro.
Face	Mooi.
Day	Devús.
Night	Ráttee.
Wood	Kosháw.
Yes	Ahwah.
No	Nah.
I am sick—	Nah falée shum.
I walk, or am going away—	Jbrtóokée.
I run—	Praaser.
How do you do, brother? —	Sársum pállah?
Very well—	Very dooster shum.
What is your name? —	Pen your naave?
How far have you travelled to-day? —	How dóevee áńkee devús?
The horse trots well—	Gri jaramíshs.
Whither are you going to-day? —	Kyshinka jásha káta devús?
I go to church—	I go káta kongréee.
The wind blows cold—	Bával póorah shil.
I am hungry—	Bókolo shum.
Fine weather—	Fina devús.
Bad weather—	Shillalée devús.
It rains—	Bíshenoo delláh.
I am sleepy, and must go to bed—	Sootée shum, mussa jaw saváh.
Farewell—	Ah deverúsa.

I have now to communicate the answers these gipseys gave to several questions which I proposed to them respecting their mode of living, &c. &c. The name of the persons composing this family was Lovell; the old man was more than sixty years of age, his wife not so old. They appeared to enjoy

very vigorous health; and declared that they never felt any great inconvenience from sleeping abroad, and were wholly free from rheumatic affections, although they frequently slept on the ground when it was very wet; and their tent would not have protected them from a smart shower of rain. They spoke of many old persons whom they knew among the different tribes; and believed that, in generally, the gipsies enjoy very good health. They encamp in the country during seven months in the year, and generally go to take up their winter-quarters in London early in November, unless the season be very mild. Occasionally they have passed the winter in their tents; but this is very rarely done.

Last year this family had travelled into the west of England; and, during the past summer, they had not left Essex. The man called himself a tinker, and the woman said she sold earthenware; but they had none with them when I saw them. They denied practising fortune-telling; but the old woman had too much the appearance of a sibyl to countenance such an assertion. They prefer pitching their tent in the same spot every year, unless opposed by the farmers.

They had not met with many travelling companies this year,—having seen only three or four; and they disavowed all knowledge of any form of government existing among them, and denied that they had any regular communication established between the different tribes. On this point, however, I think they were unwilling to satisfy my curiosity; for they certainly have some mode of conveying speedy intelligence to each other; and the following circumstance, which has been related to me, seems to establish this fact beyond a doubt:—About thirty years ago, a gipsy was under condemnation in Bury gaol; and very shortly after the sentence of death had been passed, the lanes near the town were filled with the numerous tribes of gipsies, who encamped there, waiting the issue of the sentence. Had there not been some form of government, and a regular communication among them, these different tribes, who were dispersed all over England, could not have so soon assembled into one spot. It appears that considerable doubts had arisen in the minds of some of the inhabitants of Bury, respecting the guilt of this man; and they so warmly

interested themselves in his behalf, that he was eventually liberated.

My gipsy, Joseph Lovell, disclaimed, with every mark of abhorrence, the charge of eating the carcases of animals found dead in the fields; but such an allegation is made in the work of Mr. Hoyland. They solemnize their marriages in the established church, and bury their dead in consecrated ground. The girl belonging to this family could read and write, having been instructed in London at her father's expense; but the old people were illiterate. They had never possessed a Bible, but received one (which I procured from the Bible Association in this town,) with the greatest appearance of thankfulness, and promised that it should be read to them daily.

Mr. Hoyland notices in his work several edicts that had been promulgated by different governments concerning the gipsies. In an old book in my possession, entitled, "L'Office et Auctoryte des Justyces de Peas, &c. imprinted at London, in Flete-strete, by Robert Redman, &c. 1538," I find the following decree respecting these people:—

It is ordyned, agaynst people callyng themselves Egypcyans, that no such p'sos be suffred to come within this realme. And, yf they do, they shall forfayte al theyr goodes and cattels; and to be commaunded to avoyde within fifteen dayes, upon payn of imprisonment.

Perhaps some further quotations from the above work may not be unacceptable to your readers. I select the following:—

Agaynst Beggers and Vagabundes.

It is ordyned, that the justices of peas of every shire, mayres, &c. shal, from tyme to tyme, by theyr discretion, devide themselves within theyr lymittes, and make diligent enquere of al aged and impotent persons, whiche of necessite be compelled to lyve by almes. And therupon, within the lymittes of theyr dyvisyon, shall have power to enable to begge such impotent persons, &c. and shal delyver a letter to every suche person enabled to begge, containinge his name, and wytnessynge that he is enabled to begge within suche lymittes appoynted. And yf any impotent person go about a begginge, havinge no suche leiter under seale, then the constables, and al other inhabitaunted, within the towne or paryshe, where suche person shall begge, shall bringe the saydebegger, that then they shall stripe him naked, from the myddel upwarde, and cause him to be whyppe,

or els to be set in the stocks by thre dayes and iii. nights, there to have only bread and water.

And yf any person able to labour be vagrant, and can gyve no rekenyng howe he getteth his lyvinge, then it shall be useful to every officer, minister, &c. to arrest such idle persons, and to bringe them to the justice of peas, &c. who shall cause suche idle persons to be tied at the ende of a cart naked, and to be beaten with whippes throughe the market, or towne, tylly that hys body be blody.

Also scholers of the universities goynge about a beggyng, not havynge the seal of the universitie; and shippemen goinge about, without sufficient auctoryte wytnessyng the same, shall be punyshed as stronge beggers. And al proctours and pardouers goinge about, without sufficient auctoryte; and al ydle persons usyngne unlawful games, and some of them fayninge to have knowledge in phisyke, physnamye, or palnestrye, or other crafty sciences, shall, upon examinacyon before five justees of peas, if he be found guiltye, by provable wytnes of suche deceytes, be punyshed by whyppynge by two dayes together. And yf he offendeth oftentimes in lyke offence, then to be scourged two daves, and the thyrde day to be put upon the pillory from ix. tyl xi. of the clocke before noone, to have one of his eares cut of; and yf he offendeth the thyrde tyme, to have like punyshement, and the other eare cut of.—*Auctorite des Gardens de Peas*, p. 99, et seq.

Brantree;
Oct. 22, 1818.

D. COPSEY.*

For the Monthly Magazine.

PHYSICO-MORAL and POLITICAL ILLUSTRATIONS and APOPHTEGMS; written in the year 1797; by MR. LAWRENCE.

(Continued from p. 216.)

AS of religious or moral, so of civil government, the most important and fundamental truths, when divested of their *useful* additions, are perfectly intelligible to the meanest human capacity: but, even granting them obscure, the lowest individual possesses the right, both natural and civil, of chusing his own counsellor and deputy: deny him this, and natural reason has provided him with another choice, and a resource, in the vigour of his own arm. This right diffuses itself spontaneously from the individual to the society at large, which possesses inherently and imprecriptibly, the right to elect its own governors or public servants, and consequently to cashier them for mal-admini-

* The other articles alluded to by our correspondent will suit our *Cornucopia*.

nistration, or even for any cause, of the justice and expedience of which, the society alone, duly represented, is the sole competent judge. In the case of revolutions, as indeed of every other human act, the only relative questions are of justice and expedience.

It is the strong hold of our commonplace politicians, that *the nearer to truth in the abstract, the farther from it in practice*; but these indiscriminating observers do not discern that position to be merely a predicate of the sophisticated and unstable state of society. Taking the above maxim in its proper sense, a convenient murder or a profitable robbery, if well skreened by right orthodox learning from the understanding of the prophane vulgar, are good practical things. For example, can any worldling doubt the justice of the *slave-trade*, of colonial slavery, or of a *good profitable war*, defended as they may and have been, on holy Scripture authority? But it would be a most wicked, prolligate, and unpardonable thing, nay, matter of hanging, to rob or murder without the proper sanction. There yet arise, at every period, in civilized society, certain simple fanatics, who, however well they may recognize truth in her state of nudity, it is clear, know nothing at all of her in her practical or political garb.

If truth and right be mere conventional terms, entirely dependent on the variable and varying opinions and separate interests of mankind, their very essence is lost, they are but temporary and arbitrary *dicta*, of no general obligation; thence treachery, fraud, pillage, even murder, may change their nature, and become not barely indifferent acts, but meritorious.

It has been well said, as in mechanies, the most simple machines are the easiest of operation; so in morality and politics, the nearer a system approximate to simple truth, by so much is it the more easy of execution, more safe and more durable.

It is silly in the extreme, whether in ermine, in lawn sleeves, or in the quaker garb, to prattle or drivel about the experience of its practical utility, previously to the allowance and establishment of human right. It is the deliberation of a not too-honest judge, as to the convenience of doing impartial justice; of a discrete and circumspect public defaulter, as to the practical use of disgorging the full amount of his corrupt and secretly obtained pensions and emoluments,

emoluments, a proceeding which, however just and plausible in theory, might have very ill practical effects on the private interests and enjoyments of his own personal aristocracy.

To copy nature herself in her first and grand display—from universal license, aggression solely being repressed, spontaneously results universal order. To speak of *practical* benefits in society, as contradistinguished from natural rights, may be deemed a very decent copy of the system of the honourable societies of Bagshot and Paddington, but on account of the probability that these last are the copyists.

The pretended impracticability of founding a new government upon the principles of universal truth, or of reforming an antiquated and superannuated one to the same standard, is sheer nonsense and knavery. *All governments must be founded in, and defended by, force;* which is infinitely better and more securely employed in the support of justice than against it; and the opposition ever arises from the interested few: and, far from any lasting mischiefs and inconveniences having accompanied a nearer approach to truth and principle in the reformation of governments, the experience of all times has proved the invariable result, a greater security to property as well as to liberty.

There can evidently be no such thing as practical perfection in any human system; an approach to theoretical perfection there may and ever ought to be, which is simply, *the knowledge and admission of universal right:* under a government established on the most perfect principles, the practical errors will ever be sufficiently numerous; in what a compounded ratio then must they exist, where both principle and practice are defective, where the foundations themselves are rotten!

Our ancestors were perfectly right in their favourite adage of the danger of removing foundations, without a certainty as to their adequate and efficient substitute. It mattered little to them, whether the flock were led by the nose and sheared by a convocation of bishops, or an assembly of divines; whether they were taxed by an arbitrary executive, or excised by an aristocratic and hypocritical parliament of borough-mongers; whether they were bullied by the wrong-headed Charles, or the long-headed Cromwell: but the wind of politics has happily changed, since a certain artist,

however unlearned, has instructed mankind in the use of the true political compass, or universal political tool. Revolutions are now-a-days, and will be, effectuated with as little damage and bloodshed as occur in a fashionable English duel: a meeting, half a score harmless shots, and a bulletin in the newspapers!

It is in the highest degree absurd, and evinces gross insensibility to the natural progress of human improvement, to boast of the immaculate wisdom of past ages, or the superlative excellence of any ancient system. Mr. Erskine has elegantly and forcibly exposed this folly in his tract on the English House of Commons. Messrs. Burke, Gillies, and Bissett, have only confirmed the world in an opinion, that they themselves have never comprehended the new principles, whilst they supposed them well known to the ancients. If any exception can be made, it must be in favour of the Italian republics of the middle ages, which, however, may be styled modern. The democracy of the ancient Greek cities consisted either of the capricious and tyrannical domination of the mob, or of that spurious kind of representation which has existed in various degrees in all countries: namely, certain people, chiefly of rank and property, *represented themselves*, extended their representation *ad libitum*, and bestowed precisely that degree of liberty upon the people at large which they conceived would best secure their own interests and monopoly. Thus were the ancient Germans represented, in more correct phrase, enslaved, by a militia of property.

The very idea of the power of precedent conveys also the idea of a breach of principle, since it signifies the implicit adoption of some rule which possibly may not quadrate with justice.

The grand error of politicians is a want of discrimination between avoidable or factitious, and natural and unavoidable, evils; between the permanent evils of a defect in principle, and the casual, but unavoidable, defects in practice.

Although the late fashionable proposition of the perfectibility of man, in its unlimited sense, be a *chimera*, and a most nonsensical one it indubitably is; it is, nevertheless, the bounden duty of man to labour incessantly, until he attain the nearest possible point to perfection, not only with regard to the acquirements of himself individually, but those generally of the community to which he belongs.

A government

A government being once founded on just or universal principles, the system is by no means accountable for any errors in practice which may supervene, and which can only be amended by the improvement of public morals. To suppose that such defective practice can result from the theoretic truth of the system, is equally rational as to speculate upon the insecurity and probable fall of a house, from the knowledge of its having a solid foundation, and of its having been erected according to the purest and approved principles of architecture.

To reform the practice in a state, when the fundamental principles of its government are vicious, is but to feed, nourish, and stimulate, infection: it is a kind of *Brunonian* system of politics.

The shedding of innocent blood, and all those dire calamities necessarily attendant upon the recovery of public right by force of arms, are most justly and solely to be laid to the charge of those who, upon whatever pretence, even that of ignorance, have opposed the claims of public justice. Thus all the horrors of the French Revolution are most justly attributable to the wickedness, pertinacity, and insanity, of the old aristocracy of that country, which rendered unavoidable the risk of such horrors.

The political common-place of—*that government is best which produces most practical good*, is but windy at best: if practical good be not a result of the general principles of right and public justice—truth and falsehood, right and wrong, justice and injustice, are mere convertible and convenient terms at the option and discretion of princes, bishops, lawyers, diplomatists, and conquering heroes. The practical benefits of society, in general political acceptation, are, monopoly and fat sinecures in the higher classes, a luxurious abundance in the middle ranks and the parish aristocracies, with a laborious, degraded, and indigent commonalty.—*Ecce!*

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT is now, I believe, an undisputed fact, that political institutions influence very greatly the physical as well as the moral powers of man;—that not only the mental faculties and the energies of the understanding are exalted and carried towards perfection under free governments where the happiness of the whole community is considered

as the first object of all legislation; and, on the contrary, that under arbitrary and tyrannical governments those powers and faculties become cramped, benumbed, and debased; but also, that man's physical condition, his corporeal powers, and his bodily health, are influenced in the same proportion by the same political causes.

This fact is in some measure illustrated by a paper written with great ability (and published in a recent volume of the Medico-Chirurgical Transactions,) by Dr. Holland, in which he describes a disease, called the *Pellagra*, a variety of the leprosy, inveterate in its nature, and dreadful in its consequences; prevailing in Lombardy, and more particularly in the Alto Milanese, where the unfortunate subjects of this disease have their faculties and their senses equally impaired; and, if they are not carried off by debility and the exhaustion of the vital powers, they are left incurable idiots or violent maniacs.

This disease has increased of late years to an alarming extent, and goes on with an accelerated progression, particularly amongst the labouring class, or peasantry of the country, who are most obnoxious to its attacks.

With respect to the cause or causes of this shocking malady, Dr. Holland thus expresses himself:—“Though I have spoken of Lombardy as one of the most fertile portions of Europe, yet to those who consider the little relation between mere productiveness of soil, and the prosperity or comforts of the population dwelling upon it, it will not appear very extraordinary that the peasants of this district should be subject to various physical privations, unknown to the people of other countries which are much less favored by Nature. The fact unquestionably is, whatever our speculations as to the cause, that the peasants of Lombardy do, for the most part, live in much wretchedness, both as regards the quantity and the quality of their diet, and the other various comforts of life.

“ It further seems probable, if not certain, that this evil has been progressively augmenting within the last fifty years,—partly, perhaps, an effect of the wars which have so often devastated the country by marches and military contributions; partly a consequence of the frequent changes of political state; together with the insecurity, the variable systems of government, and the heavy taxes and imposts attending such changes.

[Dec. 1,

changes. To these causes may be added, a decaying state of commerce, and a faulty system of arrangement between the landlords and the cultivators of the soil; all tending to depress agriculture, and to reduce the peasantry at large to a state of much misery and privation."

Again,—“Animal food rarely forms a part of their diet; and, though living on a soil that produces wine, their poverty almost precludes the use of it, even when sickness and debility render it most needful. The same condition of poverty is evident in their clothing, in their habitations, and in the want of all the minor necessities and comforts of life.

“The immediate effect of these privations is obvious in the squalid wretchedness and emaciation which forms so striking a spectacle at the present time, and particularly for the last two years, throughout the greater part of Lombardy.”

It thus very clearly appears that fertility of soil, and happiness of climate, afford no security for the health and personal comfort of the people, where there is a bad political system; that countries, which under a mild and benevolent government would be fruitful in corn, wine, and oil, and where all would be healthy and happy, become scenes of misery and starvation; and, where civil rights are not regarded, the finest and most fertile regions of the earth may even in time be depopulated.

MEDICUS SURRIENSIS.

Oct. 20, 1818.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ALLOW me to add another case of extreme cruelty to animals, to the number which you have had the humanity to bring forward to notice in your Magazine.

I do not know whether it is very generally known that there is a set of men in London whose regular employment it is to buy old worn-out horses, and sell them again for food for dogs. When they have more on hand than they can sell, I understand that it is a common practice with them to lock up those that remain unsold, absolutely without food, till the time comes when they can dispose of them: in this state they often remain many days, many perish with hunger, and the screams and groans of all are dreadful beyond imagination. The present laws, I sup-

pose, must be sufficient to prevent and punish this barbarity; for, as cruelty to animals is a punishable offence, this worst species of it could not, I hope, be held not to come under the meaning of the law. My information, as to the case I am writing of, is very imperfect; but I am in hopes that I may call the attention of some of your readers (who live in London) to the subject, and that it will be thoroughly investigated, and such barbarity put an end to.

I wish to take this opportunity of correcting an error that one of your correspondents has fallen into respecting an account which I sent to your Magazine many months ago, of the cruelty with which dissections of living animals were sometimes carried on by medical students: I am afraid I did not express myself with sufficient care, as I see that your correspondent supposes Mr. Saumarez to have been guilty of the cruelty I referred to. I only met with the number of your Magazine in which that letter is contained very lately, or I should sooner have declared that Mr. Saumarez most humanely reprobates the cruel practice of which he gives the account.

A CONSTANT READER.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I AM glad to see that you are about to give the public an account of your recent visit to Paris; and, as you have yet got only to Dieppe, I trust you will go regularly through the various circumstances and accidents of your tour. Your description of the French pilot-boat, and of its grotesque crew, reminded me of what I saw at the same place last year, and exactly corresponded with my recollections as far as it went; but I wonder you were not forcibly struck by the large and disgusting crucifix which stares you in the face on the beach; as well as with several hundreds of shabby and half-clad objects, who were, and I presume still are, employed in removing an immense bank of sand and pebbles, which was driven by an overwhelming tide into the mouth of the harbour, partially blocking it up. These miserable-looking creatures were toiling and labouring at this marine mountain, not like our Staffordshire canal men with wheelbarrows and other adequate instruments, and with muscular power to direct them, but with baskets somewhat like the frustum of a cone

cone inverted, and fastened to their backs, which they filled, carried, and discharged in rotation.

I will not anticipate you in the entertainment I expect to see developed by your future papers, by saying any thing of Dieppe, in which every thing must have struck you as completely foreign as if you had traversed the Atlantic, and as old-fashioned as if you had, in the few hours of sailing, receded, as to time, a full century and a half.

I will, however, in return, and for your encouragement to proceed, give you and your readers, through the medium of your pages, some slender account from recollection of an interesting visit I paid last year to the Monastery of the Great St. Bernard, situate on one of the renowned Appenine passes into Italy; being that over which Napoleon Bonaparte effected the astonishing march of his army and *materiel* previous to the famous battle of Marengo.

We went from Geneva in the month of September through the vallies of Maglan and Chamouni, the beauties and stupendous magnificence of which I cannot pretend to pourtray: the snow-covered *cime* of Mont Blanc, the father of mountains, apparently almost over our heads, whilst the intense heat of a blazing sun was almost melting us, and rapidly wasting away the glaciers; thus abundantly feeding those impetuous streams and cascades which rush wildly down these luxuriant, fruitful, and most enchanting vallies.

After visiting the Montanvert and the source of the Aveyron, we traversed the Col de Balme; and, from this elevated summit, (which is 7070 feet above the level of the sea,) we turned round to view, to the greatest possible advantage, the towering snowy heights of Mont Blanc,—7700 feet above the level on which we then stood. After which we descended, by a devious and precipitous path, to Martigny, on the banks of the Rhone.

The succeeding morning being a very fine one, we started about eight o'clock, on mules suitably caparisoned, with a very clever merry guide, on our expedition to the great St. Bernard.

Leaving the Rhone on our left, we following the ascending banks of the Dranse, sometimes on the right, and then on the left; crossing this wild and rapid river on bridges sufficiently rude and alarming; and, in about four hours and a half, we reached the little town of St. Pierre, fatigued with prodigious

heat and dust of the valley. We there endeavoured to refresh our mules with some miserable hay, and ourselves with bread, butter, milk, honey, and *eau de vie*, at an *auberge* whose appearance would, under common circumstances, have forbid us to enter. On this morning's ascending-route we had passed several poor Swiss villages, and amongst them the devoted town of St. Branchiere, which has since been devastated by the disruption of an immense accumulation of water, pent up by an avalanche, which fell on the course of the Dranse, impeding its waters, until the weight of the super-incumbent water burst its boundaries, and swept, with tremendous fury, every thing before it, spreading ruin and devastation through the valley.

From St. Pierre our ascent became more rapid, until we approached what may be termed the foot of the mountain, when we despaired, at a very considerable distance, and near the top, a large cross, apparently on an inaccessible height, which our guide told us was attached to the monastery. At length, after passing many a rocky steep, and traversing two regions of frozen snow,—where the air was as keen as it is here in a morning in March,—we arrived, about five o'clock, at this extraordinary establishment, with all our curiosity awakened, and fancying ourselves on legendary ground.

Our first surprise was at being met on the threshold of the building, not by a grey-headed, austere, and hoary monk, but by a genteel well-bred youth, habited in the costume of the order; who very politely asked us if we were not much fatigued by the laborious ascent, and in how many hours we had performed it. On our reply that we did not feel much fatigued, he invited us to take a walk on their terrace, the evening being so fine: to which we gladly assented. This terrace is a kind of shelf, about four feet wide, cut in the rock, under a peak, considerably higher than the monastery; on the right, and on the left was a perpendicular precipice of considerable depth. On his perceiving me a little fearful of the giddy height on which we were walking, he obligingly offered me the assistance of his arm, and led us round on the terrace to the scite of an ancient Roman temple, which had been dedicated to Jupiter Penninus. The founder of the monastery, not being satisfied, as he told us, with his own quantum of Christian piety in founding it, felt himself

self bound also to demolish this temple of idolatry; so that nothing remained of it but the scite, and a few fragments of Roman bricks. We were now in Piedmont, with Italy on one side of us, and Switzerland on the other; and, as the shades of the evening approached, he proposed our returning to their hospitable habitation, by which time, he said, the supper would be nearly prepared. He then conducted us to the refectory, where several of the brethren were already assembled; to whom he introduced us, and especially to the *superieur*, who appeared a perfect gentleman, and received us with the most polished manners and attention; he had himself just returned home from shooting, a recreation in which he frequently indulged himself, *pour s'amuser*, as he said.

After a very long grace, in which every one seemed to have a part to repeat, and which we awaited, standing in the middle of the room,—the *superieur* requested us to be seated at the table, lamenting that we had chanced to visit them on a meagre day, on which they restricted themselves to a vegetable diet: we begged he would not disquiet himself on that account, and assured him we were fond of vegetables. Immediately the long table was supplied with a course of vegetables and eggs, cooked excellently, and in various ways, and a remove of bread, butter, and cheese: the whole constituting a very excellent repast, accompanied by wines of superior quality and flavour, and enlivened by polished and interesting conversation. I remarked to the *superieur*, who sat next to me, that they did not appear to observe an austerity of silence, such as the order of La Trappe impose on themselves. He said, "No: they did not approve of the austerity of the Trappists; but that they also had their hours of silence,—perhaps two or three hours in the day, when each attended to his particular concerns; and that this contributed to the good order of the house." There were about twelve or thirteen then resident in the house (besides servants); one of them as handsome and interesting a young man as I ever beheld, who, I thought, ought not to have been a Chanoine,—the title by which they designate themselves.

After supper, came the dessert, consisting of a variety of fruit, such as apples, pears, plums, cherries, walnuts, and leary nuts,—the grapes not being

then ripe, owing to the lateness of the season. I remarked that, although they lived on a high and barren rock, they found means to fare as sumptuously as those who inhabit more genial climes; on which the *superieur* smiled, and said, they possessed several farms in the Low Countries, and about Martigny, whence they were constantly supplied with every product of the season.

After enjoying the society of these interesting Chanoines about two or three hours, we received a polite intimation, which was not to be resisted, (although we wished to sit longer,) that it was time to retire. "You are extremely fatigued, I am sure, (said the *superieur*,) with your day's journey, and it must be grateful to you to be conducted to bed: I will order the chamberlain to warm your beds, and trust you will rest well." We could perceive that this arrangement was not to be obstructed,—we therefore assented; and, after rising, and standing again in the middle of the room, as before, another long grace was pronounced in Latin, and we retired to bed, highly delighted and astonished at the peculiarity and novelty of the scene.

We had been broiling with heat in the morning, and were now elevated to a temperature almost freezing; where the keenness of the atmosphere exhibited the luminaries of Heaven in the extreme of brilliancy, and rendered the celestial hemisphere truly magnificent.

The next morning we walked again a little on the rock, and were attended at breakfast by the gentleman who had first met us on our arrival, and who now conducted us to the museum, the chapel, and other points of interest; of whom we took a friendly leave, and, mounting our mules, descended by the way we had come; and, in about nine hours, arrived again at Martigny, highly gratified and delighted with our excursion.

This monastery was, as far as we could learn, built and endowed by a father of the Benedictine order, for the purpose of preserving, protecting, and entertaining, all travellers, without distinction, passing this way to Italy; and any one is entitled to bed and board for three days, without fee or reward: and, as many travellers are annually distressed, and lost in the snow on this mountain, they keep large dogs, of a peculiar breed, somewhat between the mastiff and the Newfoundland, but larger than either, and of very noble

mien, all well trained to the service of seeking out and delivering such objects. Every morning during winter, one or other of these Chanoines visit certain points of observation, accompanied by one of the dogs, in search of misfortune; and, if any travellers are found distressed and alive, they are brought home and nurtured; and, if any have actually perished, their remains are deposited in a charnel-house, where we saw very many, with a scanty covering of cloth, in good preservation,—for, the general temperature of the air being so low as not to promote putrefaction, they keep a long time with very little offensive effluvia: we saw them through a grated window, and I asked our conductor why they did not inter these bodies? to which he replied, smiling, “Ah! monsieur, nous n'avons point de terre ici;” and, truly enough, they have no earth, all being purely bare rock. Besides travellers who pass that way, there are particular feast days, on which all the neighbouring inhabitants frequent this hospitable mansion, and eat, drink, and sleep, to the number of several hundreds at a time, without fee or reward. Nevertheless, opulent travellers, who are drawn there from motives of curiosity, are expected to deposit some pecuniary remuneration in a box, which is placed in the chapel, for the benefit of more needy visitors. Our guide had informed us, on our way thither, that some English had lately been there, who had omitted this reasonable sacrifice; and that the Chanoines had felt hurt at the omission, inasmuch as the resources of the establishment had suffered much loss under the reign of Napoleon, and they were consequently not nearly so rich as heretofore. We determined not to subject ourselves to such anti-national animadversion, and therefore looked sharply out for the receptacle, which we might otherwise have passed easily by, as no intimation whatever, either by word or gesture, was afforded by our conductor whilst in the chapel; and the box was a few *louis* the richer for our discovery.

I enquired whether certain persons, who had been soliciting subscriptions in London, purporting to be for their assistance, had any authority from them. The *superieur* told me, I might rely on it they had not; for, although the establishment had been dilapidated, in some degree, during the revolution, they should detest any aid of the kind; and

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that all persons soliciting on their behalf must be gross impostors.

Although the inhabitants of this singular establishment do not merit the epithet of Lord Byron, of “the fat and lazy monks of St. Bernard,” yet it appeared to us that they were not habituated to the pursuit of any object of science. I expressed my admiration of the peculiar brightness of the atmosphere, and presumed that, under such favourable circumstances, they applied themselves to the study of astronomy: “*Pas du tout, monsieur,*” was the reply. “Have not you telescopes and globes?” “No: they were all broken, and never renewed.” The last prior, then recently deceased, had been a man of some science, and had collected a little museum of minerals; but even that taste seemed to have died with him,—for the few specimens he had left were exhibited without any indication of a similar taste and interest. Theology seemed to be the only study they pursue; and it appeared to us that, when students in other academies entered on some particular branch of theology, they removed up to St. Bernard; and surely no spot could be better calculated to impress the mind with grand and awful ideas of the power and workings of Omnipotence than this stupendous height,—nearly 8000 feet above the level of the sea, and the highest habitation in the old world.

Six or eight of the strongest and most robust, of whom our informant was one, remained during the rigors of winter; and, I think, he had done so for six successive years: but they who feel themselves more weakly, and unequal to such an ordeal, were allowed to go into the valley for shelter and comfort. Indeed, every thing indicated a degree of liberality and indulgence which we did not expect to find within the walls of a monastery; and the *superieur* himself had passed the last winter at Lausanne, enjoying the *agremens* of polished society.

To this liberality, and their constant hospitality and utility to travellers, may in part be attributed their partial escape from the force of that revolutionary whirlwind, which proved the destruction of so many religious houses in Switzerland; and their conduct towards Bonaparte and his army, who were all regaled with brandy and bread, on their march to the battle of Marengo, may also have contributed to their preservation: in

gratitude for which, they have erected a fine monument in the chapel to the memory of *Dessaix*.

The mules are very much addicted to run along close to the edge of the road, instead of keeping the middle; and we passed, both in going and returning, the tremendous precipice where Bonaparte escaped annihilation by the activity and presence of mind of his guide, who, seeing the animal on which the arbiter of nations rode on the point of losing his footing, seized its rider by the collar, and detached him from the animal just at the instant that the brink gave way under the latter, by which he was precipitated to the bottom of the frightful abyss beneath, and dashed to pieces.

Gratified extremely with our excursion, we returned to Martigny; and from thence, amidst a profuse display of mountain scenery, by way of Chillon, to Vevais and Lausanne. E.

Oct. 19, 1818.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN reply to Sir J. E. Smith's "Considerations respecting Cambridge," noticed in your forty-fifth volume, page 485, the Rev. J. H. Monk has issued a "Vindication of the University;" which, in many respects, deserves attention.

Among the important corrections of statement must be classed the extract at page 62, from an "Account of the Donation of the Botanic Garden;" whence it appears that the reader on plants was to be nominated by the five trustees of the donation. Hence Sir J. E. Smith's appointment as a lecturer was not sufficiently regular, he having been solicited to officiate as deputy for the extant professor, only by Professor Martyn and the vice-chancellor; whereas the further concurrence should have been obtained of the master of Trinity, of the provost of King's, of the master of St. John's, &c. If, on the ground of this irregularity, the intended lectures had been stopped, Sir J. E. Smith would hardly have had a right to complain.

Instead of such obvious course, what has been done? A new test-act has been created for the occasion, by persons who have no legitimate authority for enacting additional restrictions. The collective body of students are called upon, by their tutors, to abstain in future from attending any lectures, not proceeding from the lips of a member of the Anglican church, and of the Cambridge

University. And thus, if it were become desirable to introduce into the university a pursuit hitherto uncultivated in the place, a Vigani, a Rolfe, a Bradley, could no longer, as formerly, be applied to for such purpose; it is become the new duty of students to abstain from such lectures. This innovation, to which only one layman has lent the authority of his signature, has in it much of injustice, and something of peculation. All college endowments have a character of national property, and are naturally the equal right of all subjects of the state. Subscription to the articles of religion is one niggardly provision, which confines the utility of universities to persons of the established sect; and, like the imposition of a catechism in charity-schools, plunders the Dissenter of his natural share of the public munificence. This modern limitation of preferment goes a step further still, and confines to the pupils of an endowed school the honours and emoluments provided for merit in the abstract.

I trust that a parliamentary visitation of the university will disgrace the clerical authors of this rapacious encroachment.

T.

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE GERMAN STUDENT.

No. V.

FROM THE REFORMATION TO THE PEACE OF WESTFALIA.

PERHAPS the invention of printing took place too soon for the real interests of the human race. The revival of classical studies was itself a recent event; and much time was requisite to educate any influencing number of accomplished minds in this only school by which they could then be formed. Naturally enough, the first leisure of intellect was employed in providing for the perpetuation of classical learning; it was not immediately directed to vernacular literature, to practical enquiries, to useful topics, to popular interests. Hence society was wholly unprovided with sound elementary books, when printers began the dissemination of all extant knowledge. For want of wheat, they had to sow tares. The instruction, which at first was blurted out among the people, was in quality not only behind the acquirement of the age, but behind the æra of the revival of letters. The new public of readers had to feed on the husks of a dull and mistaught generation. A style of superstition which Rome had encouraged two centuries

turies before, and had deposited in the monastic libraries of Europe, was now generalized among the laity of the north by the efficacious industry of the press. Declamations of mystical piety, and arguments of scholastic theology, which the Italian clergy had already thrown by, were again handed about among the German people as oracles of religion. Errors and prejudices, not easily untaught, were thus scattered far more widely than if literature had remained confined to the professors of manuscripts.

In such circumstances, an appeal to the people about their religious institutions was likely to be attended with disastrous* effects; and to bring back an ascetic morality, an irrational dogmatism, and an intolerant bigotry, alike unfriendly to refinement. Luther, however, made this appeal. A competition between the Dominican and Augustin friars, for the exclusive sale of papal pardons, occasioned the first discords which interested the multitude. Disappointed of the brokerage of indulgencies, Luther attacked the doctrine of a purgatory, on which their value was based; he also called into question the duty of auricular confession, and the obligatoriness of vows of celibacy. These opinions drew applause in Saxony, and censure at Rome. Luther then attacked the infallibility and supremacy of the pope, suggested an appeal to a general council, and issued, in 1523, that treatise *On a common fish*, which induced the German princes to undertake the spoliation of church-property. At length he translated the entire Bible into vulgar German; and thus submitted the criterion of faith to the verdict of universal suffrage.

Luther's translation of the Bible is a truly revolutionary epocha in the history of German literature and poetry. It introduced a new dialect, that of Saxony, to national preference. All the Protestants adopted this Bible; and their itinerant preachers and proselyte-mongers commented it in the language in which it was composed: indeed, they were chiefly Wittenberg students educated under Luther. Thus the provincialism of Saxony became prevalent in all the Protestant circles. The Catholic theologians again were almost obliged to reply to controversial writings in the

same speech in which they were written, else the impression could not efficaciously be counteracted; and, by degrees, the books which had a preference of circulation and attention, were mostly drawn up in Saxon. Into Saxon also Luther made his rimed version of the Psalms; and every village school-boy among the Protestants was presently employed to get them by heart, and help to sing them on a Sunday. From that time to the present the German of Saxony has been considered as the standard of national language.

Luther's version of the Psalms may be ranked with that of Watts for heartfelt piety and popular vehemence of manner; and is likewise deficient in a majestic equality of style. Luther's *Ein feste burg ist unser Gott* will hardly be thought to surpass Watts's *Songs of immortal praise belong to my Almighty God*. So great was the passion for spiritual songs awakened in Germany by this rhimed psalter, that Wetzel in his *Hymnographia*, published in 1718, could reckon up 55,000 printed German hymns. A manuscript collection of 33,712 was made by counsellor Frankenau at the close of the seventeenth century, and presented in 300 volumes to the University library at Copenhagen.

Hans Sachs, a shoe-maker, born at Nuremberg in 1494, became a Protestant, edited his poems in 1558, and died in 1576. He understood neither Latin nor Greek; but, as his verses, which fill three folio volumes, had a very popular turn, and favoured the new doctrine, they were received with noisy approbation. They consist of hymns, songs, allegories, comic tales, and farces, and attained a second edition in 1570. Hans Saehs, whose proper name was Loutz-dorffer, may be compared with our Pierce the ploughman, who, in like manner, lent, by his satirical verses, an efficacious assistance to Wickliffe.

Lazarus Sandrup wrote some comic tales in the manner of Hans Sachs; and so did an anonymous writer, who makes the priest of Kalenberg his but. A rhimed Chronicle of Wirtemberg is cited among the poems of this period. More popularity was acquired by George Rollenhagen, who was born in Brandenburg about the year 1542. His father was a brewer, and sent him to a Latin school, and thence to Wittenberg, where he took a master of arts' degree. He afterwards became rector of the high school at Magdeburg, where he

* Concerning the mischief of the reformation, see a dissertation inserted in the xvi. volume of this Magazine, p. 205.

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died in 1609. He modernized the *Batrachomyomachia* of Homer; introduces the pope as high-priest of the frogs, and the Protestant princes as chieftains of the mice: while the allusions were intelligible, this singular epopea was in request.

Martin Agricola printed at Wittenberg, in 1545, rhimed directions for playing on the violin, the flute, and other instruments; of which wood-cuts are given. John Malthesius versified as awkwardly the Art of Housekeeping.

John Fischart, who was settled at Forbach, and died in 1590, translated into German some fragments of Rabelais, and wrote an original poem on a voyage from Switzerland down the Rhine to Strasburg: he also composed a comic epopea called the Flea Hunt, a topic lately revived by the Abbé Barthelemy.

The emblems of Matthias Holzwart, printed at Strasburg in 1658, resemble and rival those of our Quarles. He also wrote for the stage. Among the dramatic poems of this era may be distinguished his *Saul*, which includes one hundred speaking characters, and five hundred dumb ones. The piece has ten acts, and was exhibited by daylight in the open air, at Gabel, in Bohemia. Another scriptural drama of the same description is entitled, *the Apostolic Tragi-comedy*; by John Brummer, schoolmaster. It dramatizes, with all possible fidelity, the acts of the apostles; but admits, like the pictures of Rembrandt, the introduction of low and ludicrous personages. It was performed, in 1572, by two hundred and forty-six persons. Jacob Ayrer acquired some reputation by writing for this crowded stage; thirty tragedies and comedies, thirty-six farces and fast-night plays, are comprehended in the collection of his works made in 1618. One of the most burlesque is the Trial of the Gout. It is not an imitation of Lucian's Podagra. Priam, Ulysses, and Achilles, are all introduced as afflicted with this disorder; and they elect Hans Sachs to accuse Queen Gout before Jupiter. Petrarch undertakes her defence; and a formal trial, satirizing the practice of courts of justice, ensues. She is permitted to torment those who deserve it.

John Schnitter, known in the theological world by the name of Islebius Agricola, made a collection of German proverbs in 1528, and enlarged it greatly in 1548. There are original distichs in

the book, and many sayings and expressions, such as vulgar oaths, which cannot strictly be classed among proverbs: it seems to have been the model of the *Paræmiography* of Howell. Sebastian Franke, a Swabian pantheist, continued the work of Agricola.

John Valentine Andreas was born in 1586, in the county of Wirtemberg, and published at Strasburg, in 1619, his German poems, under the title of *Spiritual Leisures*. They have mostly a pious, moral, and mystical, turn: the best is an elegy on the decease of a female friend. Her death-bed is described as surrounded by twelve holy virgins, whose names are Faith, Hope, Piety, Love, Chastity, Obedience, Benevolence, Patience, Simplicity, Modesty, Temperance, and Industry. These angels await the separation of her soul, which they accompany into Paradise. This same writer translated sonnets of Campanella, and composed many works in Latin.

George Rudolph Weckherlin was born at Stutgard; and lost his patrimony by the consequences of the thirty years' war, in which he was employed as an officer; and probably in close connexion with those English gentlemen who volunteered their services to Gustavus Adolphus. At least, he was very familiar with the English language; and includes, among his poems, a translation of Sir Walter Raleigh's "Go, soul, the body's guest," and of Daniel's *Ulysses and the Syren*. He alludes to some loose verses of his, which were lost; but has known how to preserve many, which breathe an amorous spirit. Myrtha is the name given to his favourite mistress. Among his epigrams this occurs: Fortune gives many a man too much, But not enough to any such.

Wotton is one of the Englishmen to whom he has addressed complimentary verses.

Martin Opitz was born at Breslau in 1595, and wrote Latin and German poems; which last are remarkable for a terseness hitherto unknown. Suspected of socinianism, he was protected by Bethlem Gabor, Prince of Transylvania, who made him rector of a free-school at Weissenburg. His poems were printed at Frankfort in 1628; and have since frequently been re-edited. He died of a contagious fever in 1639.

With Opitz expired what little remained of the previous culture and refinement. The progressive desolation of the thirty years' war, a necessary and natural

natural consequence of the Protestant troubles, had trodden down under the hooves of a swinish multitude, the monuments of art, the institutions of learning, and the traditional habits of taste; and a long period of intellectual silence and darkness was to intervene, before the German people could crawl out of the mire of the Reformation, and bask in the sunshine of returning day.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the paper concerning Jesus, a son of Sirach, inserted at p. 36 of your forty-sixth volume, the concluding sentence has been misprinted, no doubt in consequence of some error in the manuscript. Read—in the *fifty-sixth year of the age of Jesus Christ*: it had been proved that the son of Sirach was born twelve years before the Christian era; if he suffered in the forty-fourth year thereof, it must have been in the fifty-sixth, not *sixty-sixth*, of his age.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THREE is scarcely any topic more hackneyed than that of Education; but perhaps too much cannot be said on a subject of so great consequence. Those who have treated on this matter have generally confined themselves too much to the mere mechanical part (if I may so speak) of education. Discourses have multiplied on the comparative advantages or disadvantages of a private or a public education. Questions have been agitated on the propriety or impropriety of generally instructing youth in the classics, &c.; but very little has been said either on the true end of education,—that of subduing the unruly passions and placing them under proper restraint, or of the qualifications indispensably necessary in those who undertake the tuition of youth.

The great objects of education should be to teach youth to think correctly;—to extirpate any false notions that they may have imbibed,—to prevent any improper associations from being early impressed on their minds, and to direct their steps into that middle path, so rarely found between slavery to early prejudices on one hand, and a rejection of the wholesome restraints of truth on the other. I am happy to avail myself here of the following excellent observations of Professor Stewart, in his *Elements of the Philosophy of the Human Mind*. He remarks, that “to instruct

youth in the languages and in the sciences is comparatively of little importance, if we are inattentive to the habits they acquire, and are not careful in giving, to all their different faculties, and all their different principles of action, a proper degree of employment. Abstracting entirely from the culture of their moral powers, how extensive and difficult is the business of conducting their intellectual improvement! To watch over the associations which they form in their tender years; to give them early habits of mental activity; to rouse their curiosity, and to direct it to proper objects; to exercise their ingenuity and invention; to cultivate in their minds a turn for speculation, and at the same time preserve their attention alive to the objects around them; to awaken their sensibilities to the beauties of nature, and to inspire them with a relish for intellectual enjoyment; these form but a part of the business of education, and yet the execution even of this part requires an acquaintance with the general principles of our nature, which seldom falls to the share of those to whom the instruction of youth is commonly intrusted.” p. 24.

The persons to whom the education of youth is committed have a sacred deposit put under their charge; to them it appertains, in a great degree, to form the character of the rising generation. The truth of this sentiment is acknowledged by all, and yet, with strange inconsistency, we place our children under the management of persons who are altogether incompetent to the task of cultivating their minds; for I do not hesitate to aver, that the majority of our school-masters are wholly unfit for the stations which they occupy. They keep school (as it is termed,) because they have no other resource: I have known butchers, on becoming bankrupts, turn school-masters; and I know, at this present time, an illiterate libertine, who has taken his degrees in vice and profligacy as a common sailor on board a man-of-war, to whom is, in part, intrusted the care of a numerous school!

Sensible school-masters have long complained of the little estimation in which their employment is held in society; and men of talent in the profession have doubtless good and sufficient cause for such a complaint. But the disrepute into which the occupation has fallen may be traced up to a source which will acquit the public of any great measure of injustice towards the conductors

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ductors of places of education: the numerous dunces that have thrust themselves into this office, have been the natural cause of this disesteem. It is recommended in a paper in the *Spectator*, (No. 307,) to appoint tryers, or examiners, to ascertain the particular genius of every boy, before his course of study be marked out for him. How much more necessary is such a regulation to be applied to the teachers of youth. No one is now suffered to practise medicine who has not passed a regular examination before competent judges; and is the health of the soul of such small importance, that we should suffer any empiric to instil his poison into the youthful mind, while we are ever ready to make the strictest investigation into the abilities of an apothecary and a physician? The first enquiry generally made respecting our boarding-schools is, "Are the children permitted to eat as much as they please?" It is certainly a very proper enquiry that is made respecting the quality and quantity of food allotted to children in such establishments; but the misfortune is, that all enquiry terminates here. I am aware that many parents are incompetent to judge of the merits of a school-master, and they are guided therefore, in most instances, by the number of pupils, or by the report of the friends of the master.

Dr. South observes, that many a man runs his head against a pulpit who might have done his country excellent service at a plough-tail. In like manner, I have known school-masters who would have made good butchers or threshers; and so strong were their propensities for these occupations, that, being diverted from them by the employment of keeping school, they indulged their natural bias and inclination by almost daily knocking down some of their scholars, and beating others almost to chaff with canes and rods!

The office of a school-master is, however, no enviable employment. While some parents require only that their children be well fed and indulged in all their whims and fancies, others require from masters more than human efforts can produce. I have known children removed from an excellent school, (with the principal of which I have the pleasure of being acquainted,) solely because the children had not each the use of a silver spoon at tea-time! And yet, in this school, the most unwearied attention is paid to the intellectual and moral

culture of the scholars. I have known other children removed from a master, because he was unable to give them, what Nature had denied, a capacity for receiving instruction. But, generally, the case is quite different; and block-heads, who have usurped the teacher's chair, disappoint the just expectations, and send forth into the world the youth who have been under their care, altogether unfurnished for the honorable and profitable discharge of the duties to which they are called, as members of civilized society. I know but one method of remedying this evil, and that is, for competent masters of schools to petition the sanction of the legislature to the formation of a committee of examination, before whom all persons intending to undertake the instruction of youth shall undergo a strict enquiry as to their qualifications for such an office; that none may be suffered to officiate as school-masters, who have not a testimonial of proper abilities, signed by the members of such committee. My own infirm state of health renders me unfit for actively engaging in such a measure; but I do earnestly hope that the suggestion will not be unattended to by those who are qualified to accomplish so desirable an object.

I troubled you about two years ago with my thoughts on modern education, and I have been induced to take up my pen again in consequence of the appearance of a letter in your Magazine for the present month, signed A. C. R. I would beg leave to refer your correspondent to No. 157 in the *Spectator*, where he will find some judicious observations respecting the unnecessary severity practised by many instructors of youth. There is one sentiment in the above paper which I have always considered as founded on truth; it is this,—"I am confident that no boy who will not be allure to letters without blows, will ever be brought to any thing with them."—I can add the *probatum est* of experience to this assertion. And, as to the particular management of day-schools, regarding which your correspondent solicits information, I do not see that any specific rules can be given; nor am I aware that any regulations are required in the conduct of these schools, distinct from those maintained in boarding-schools. I am acquainted with a person who has been all his life engaged in the instruction of youth, and who has no instrument of correction in his school, nor is the use of one ever required

required by his pupils. He has ever accustomed them to mild treatment, and finds his government as much respected as in those seminaries where every rule is enforced by the rod. I am convinced that every thing in this respect depends on the plan first adopted by a master, and that authority may ever be established by mildness, in conjunction with unvarying firmness. Too much attention cannot be paid to the aphorism of the wise man, "A soft tongue breaketh the bones;" the minds of youth, if early accustomed to bend beneath kind expostulations, will rarely, if ever, require harsher methods to obtain a ready compliance with the commands of a master. Nothing is more obedient than love. Secure, then, the affections of pupils, and you have the means of guiding them in any direction.

Y.

October 13, 1818.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

I FULLY agree with your correspondent, Amicus, in your last number, on the subject of the hardship, not to say inconsistency, of the law, with respect to marriage with the sister of a deceased wife; but that such is at present considered to be the law, I apprehend there is no doubt. I annex two authorities upon which I have chanced to lay my hands: the former in the shape of an opinion, the latter of a decision.

London; Nov. 4.

R. F. N.

This marriage is certainly liable to prosecution in the Ecclesiastical court, and to Ecclesiastical censure; namely, penance, corporal and pecuniary; and the marriage null and void, by which the issue will be bastardized. But, if it should not be done in the life-time of the parties, it cannot be done after either of their deaths, (see Blackstone's Com. vol. 1, cap. 15, sec. 1;) but the marriage, as far as it concerns the issue, will then be considered as valid as if liable to no such objection. The party prosecuting must, of course, give satisfactory proof of the marriage: the individuals themselves cannot be compelled to give answers upon the point; but, perhaps, their cohabiting as man and wife may (their own acknowledgment most certainly would) be thought sufficient; or, if it should not be sufficient to ground a divorce, it will suffice to subject the parties to Ecclesiastical censure for the incest,—for so the court will term a carnal commerce between the parties, whether they marry or not.

J. DUNNING.

Jan. 18, 1772.

Archers Court, Feb. 26, 1810.

Aughtie v. Aughtie.—This suit was instituted for annulling a marriage, when it appeared that the wife had married a brother of her former husband: she had several children by her first husband, and one by her second. The court had no difficulty in pronouncing it an unlawful marriage.

Pilot Newspaper, Feb. 27, 1818.

For the *Monthly Magazine*.

COTEMPORARY AUTHORS.

AN ESTIMATE OF THE LITERARY CHARACTER AND WORKS OF MR. COLE RIDGE.

THE man of genius, struggling with adverse circumstances, is one of the most affecting subjects which can be presented to the imagination. We see him first in remote and humble life, a delicate and ingenuous child, moved to sorrow by the slightest chiding, and pining over the recollection of the most trivial neglect; beloved, however, by his parents with a degree of solicitude beyond the common affection which they feel for their other children,—persons of virtuous dispositions,—their best efforts are employed to give him an education that may fit him for some department of business where hard labour is not required; and he is sent to a school among his superiors in fortune, where his diffidence is regarded as sullenness, and his thoughtfulness as stupidity. His progress is slow; and he retires from this scene without leaving any favourable impression. His next appearance is either in the office of a lawyer, or the shop of an apothecary, or perhaps in the counting-house of a merchant. The bent of his mind lies not to his business; and his parents, unable to discriminate the stirrings of awakening genius from discontent, become anxious respecting him; and, ascribing the change in his character to the profitless course of his reading, embitter the little leisure that he can devote to study, by reproaching him with misspending his time. By and by he acquires confidence in himself, and, in defiance of the anger of his friends, ventures before the public as an author. He has no literary associate to point out the indications of talent scattered through his first imperfect essays, and his publication consequently incurs contempt. Conscious, however, of possessing within himself the springs of a force not yet excited, and instructed by his first failure, he perseveres on towards the goal in view, and appears, at length, a second time with a little more success. Thus, step by step, unknown,

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known, uncheered, unpatronised, he gradually establishes a name; but his privations, his mortifications, his anxieties, and his sufferings, unparticipated and concealed, have, in the mean time, undermined his constitution, and he dies. He is then missed by the public, his works become sought after, *the trade* take up the question of his merits, and, about a century after his decease, the public assign to him a place among the ornaments of his country.

Mr. Coleridge is professedly a man of genius, but we do not know in what respects his career resembles that of the solitary whom we have thus described. It is however well known, that, if he has not been duly applauded in his own time, it has neither been owing to any lack of endeavour on his part, nor to want of assistance from his friends. We know not, indeed, a literary name oftener before the public than that of Coleridge, and we have never ceased to wonder how it should happen to be so. He has, it is true, occasionally sent forth lambent and luminous indications of talent; and we have contemplated them, from time to time, as the aurora of some glorious day, far out of the usual course of things. But, instead of a reddening morn, brightening more and more, the ineffectual phantom has as often been succeeded by a drizzle of nebulous sensibility, or a storm of sound and fury signifying nothing.

It has been prettily observed, that the genius of Mr. Coleridge has wings, but is without hands. It is not, however, in this respect only that it resembles the cherub of a tomb-stone, for it has a marvellous affection towards all the varieties of cadavers, ghosts, and other church-yard denizens and luminaries. But, to drop the metaphor, it seems to us that this learned Theban possesses the faculty of rousing but one class of intellectual associations, namely, those which are connected with such superstitious sentiments as have a tendency to excite the passion of insane fear. For, whenever he has tried to do any thing else, his failures are among the most laughable extravagancies in literature. While, therefore, we do admit that he is possessed of one peculiar talent, and that one also in some degree "wildly original," we at the same time take leave to question whether such a faculty is not more akin to genuine frenzy than to that sound and vigorous intellectual power which trans-

mits a portion of its own energy in the impulse that it gives to the public mind.

"*The Ancient Mariner*" of this poet is, in our opinion, the only one of his productions which justifies his pretensions to the title of a man of genius. It is full of vivid description, touches of an affecting simplicity, and, above all, it exhibits in the best manner that peculiar talent which may be considered as characteristic of his powers. It is, without doubt, the finest superstitious ballad in literature, the *Lenore* of *Bürger* not excepted; and as far superior to the *Thalabas* and *Kehamahs* of his friend and reciprocal trumpeter, Southey, the poet-laureate, as the incidents in those stories are remote from probability and common sense. Indeed, common sense and probability have very little to do with any of their poems; but, admitting the principles on which they have constructed them, the fiction in the *Ancient Mariner* is far better sustained. His poem of *Christabel* is only fit for the inmates of Bedlam. We are not acquainted in the history of literature with so great an insult offered to the public understanding as the publication of that rhapsody of delirium, or with any thing so amusing as the sly roguery of those who, with such matchless command of countenance, ventured to recommend it to attention. It has, no doubt, here and there flashes of poetical expression, as every thing from the pen of Mr. Coleridge cannot but possess. But of coherency, and all that shows the superintendence of judgment or reason in composition, it is void and destitute. The indited ravings of a genuine madness would excite pity for the author, but the author of such a work is beyond compassion.

Mr. Coleridge is justly celebrated for his translations of *Schiller*, and it is much to be lamented that he has not been induced to favor the public with a complete version of that great poet's works. There is no other writer of the present day qualified to perform the task half so well. But, alas! he has taken to preaching *lay Sermons*, demonstrating that he is an apostate in politics, and that in his reasoning he can be as absurd and unintelligible as in his rhyming. He has also delivered lectures on Shakespeare, whose works he does not at all understand; and he has published two anomalous volumes respecting himself, which contain a few passages of good writing, but so inter-

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larded with idealess nonsense, that they only serve to show that the author has estimated his stature by the length of his shadow in a sup-set of his understanding.—Some years ago he obtained a representation of a tragedy, called *Remorse*, which was received with a respectable degree of attention; but, as it contained no idea, either of incident or reflection, that showed the author to be possessed of any knowledge of human nature, it has sunk into oblivion, notwithstanding the beautiful fancies and elegant frenzy with which it abounds. In a word, if Mr. Coleridge is really a man of true genius, it is high time that he should give the world some proof less equivocal than any thing he has yet done.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE following memoir is extracted from the archives of the reign of the Emperor Napoleon: it was commanded by him at a period when he said there was nothing left to do in Europe (after the battle of Austerlitz); and that he was resolved to turn his attention to Asia and Africa. Europe, however, having at length commanded that attention which he fancied his brilliant successes would have rendered unnecessary, his gigantic projects in the East were never undertaken; though his agents for years had been smoothing the way.

Should this memoir excite sufficient interest to secure insertion, I shall extract more from the imperial archives for your future numbers.

Paris; Aug. 17.

VIATOR.

A Memorial on the Levant and Barbary Commerce; as also that with the Black Sea.

Should any one wish to take an exact view of the Levant and Barbary trade, he must consider the merchandize that constitute it; both with respect to the manner it is treated, and the singular administration to which it is subject.

The marts of the Levant are,—Constantinople, Smyrna, Salonica, Adriano-
ple, the Morea, the Island of Candia,
Cyprus, Alexandretta, Aleppo, Seyd,
Acre, Tripoli, Alexandria, and Cairo.

Those of Barbary are,—Tripoly, Tu-
nis, Algiers, and the harbours in the
kingdom of Morocco: to which may be
added, La Calle, Bonne, and Collo,
which were given up to the African
company.

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We shall review these different marts one after the other.

Constantinople.

The French were the first people admitted to carry on a trade with the Ottoman empire, and no other nation was suffered but under the French flag. The Port has always nourished an extreme predilection in favour of a nation with which she has been so long connected.

Our commerce in Constantinople, as well as the other marts, is a most important object for France, and much more considerable than that of the nations who has since successively come to participate in it. This trade, in general, only presents local demands, particularly for cloth; the consumption of which, according to the inspector's office at Marseilles, was, on an average, about fifteen hundred bales per annum.—Besides this, we furnished with caps, paper, gold and silver stuffs, sugar, cochineal, indigo, drugs, and West-India coffee. This last article was not wholly consumed in Constantinople, for considerable quantities were sent from thence to the cities on the Black Sea; because the importation of Mocha coffee was prohibited there.

Cloth is sold in Constantinople at so much the *pic*, according to the quality. A Paris *aune* (ell) makes a *pic* and three quarters.

The parat is a fraction of the piastre effective (hard dollar), current in the Ottoman empire: forty parats make a piastre. Now, in Marseilles, where accounts must be kept in French money, the parat was fixed at the rate of a sous and a half each; and the piastre was formerly worth three francs. The various alterations the piastre has since undergone, have reduced its intrinsic value to thirty-two sous, which makes the parat only now worth $9\frac{3}{4}$ deniers—French money.

These cloths were usually sold to a company of Greek drapers, who were remarkably punctual to their engagements before the revolution. The Jews too bought something; but they had only small capitals.

The certainty of a sale gave rise to the foundation of a guarantee bank; which became an object of wonder and jealousy for other nations. However, it was ruined about twenty years ago.—A premium of three per cent. was levied on every bale of cloth, and lodged in the Guarantee Bank; and, at the years' end, they made a dividend between all

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the French commercial houses, in a just proportion to their deposits; having first deducted custom-house duties, losses by failures, &c.

Two companies of Greek and Jew drapers took advantage of this circumstance to combine in the purchase; so that only one purchaser presented himself, and, in consequence, there was no competition. The French ambassador, however, succeeded in breaking this combination, by obtaining a firman from the Grand Signor, to forbid any collusion among these merchants, under the severest penalty.

Estimating each bale of cloth imported at twelve hundred francs, the cloths annually imported and sold in Constantinople produced a million eight hundred thousand francs. Other articles might amount to as much more.

In this place they took in return trifling quantities of wool, silk, wax, furs, leather, and copper; but all these articles were scarcely worth more than one-half of the goods sent from France. In 1789 the exportations for this city amounted to 5,395,000 francs; and the importations from it to 2,805,466 francs.

The French merchants frequenting Constantinople brought back sometimes, from the neighbouring ports, goats'-hair twist, cotton, oils, and wheat; and otherwise the balance of their ventures were drawn or remitted by bills of exchange on Constantinople.

The balance might be estimated at three millions. By adding the profits on the invoice, valued at thirty per cent. the result amounted to upwards of four millions capital. Two-thirds of this sum was applied to answer the bills of exchange drawn from France, and the remaining third was employed to pay the neighbouring ports for the merchandizes sent to the traders of Constantinople, and employed by them to partly account for the goods received from France.

When the revolution broke out, France had eleven commercial houses in Constantinople.

Smyrna.

This city was, in a manner, the common warehouse of all Asia: the goods brought here were either consumed on the spot, or in Natolia, in Caramania, Torat, Erzerum, and even went as far as Persia. Indeed, Smyrna may be considered the most considerable among all the marts of the Levant. The French carried thither annually about

2,500 bales of cloth; and, in the same proportion as the former, other goods and colonial produce. This trade amounted annually to about six millions; and the chief article received in return was cotton-wool.

The country annually produced forty-two or forty-three thousand bales; twelve or thirteen of which came into France, eight thousand went to Holland, three thousand to England, five thousand to Italy, and the remainder was consumed at home.

Besides this, we drew from Smyrna wool and goats'-hair, which was brought there from Angora and Boybazar. The country also produces a kind of kids' wool, which other nations prevented the French to come at: silk and oil were to be had there also.

Formerly, the returns in merchandise, including the commission paid in Constantinople, exceeded, by one-third, the value of the original venture at least. Now, in the four years immediately preceding the revolution, and even in 1789, these returns exceeded the venture by more than a half, according to the following statement:—

Years.	Entry Outwards.	Returns.
1785	6,759,291	13,371,222
1786	5,481,712	14,130,347
1787	6,124,260	15,240,159
1788	5,526,834	16,499,726
1789	6,937,812	11,865,530

We must not, however, value the profits on the Levant trade equal to the net surplus of the return, compared with the outfit. To justly appreciate this profit, we must add to the amount of the goods carried, to each of the marts, that of the foreign specie sent there, whose amount we shall mention hereafter.

There were few merchants trading with Smyrna that had not their own vessels; so that their first profits were derived from partial freights, or charter-parties. When these ships could not get freights in return on the spot, they sent them to load oil at Metelin, or thereabouts: sometimes they sent them to load corn at Volla, in the gulph of Cassandra, to Zeyton, Sanderly, and other parts of the Archipelago, as circumstances presented. Their captains took up the necessary specie for these operations at Smyrna, either in sequins or izelots; and took an interpreter on board, to assist them in bartering for the articles they wanted.

Now, when there was no opportunity to employ their capital in this manner,

the remaining capital served to answer the bills of exchange drawn on the French houses there, in the same manner as was practised in Constantinople. These were almost the only places valued on, because the remaining capitals in the other marts were but trifling. The trade of Smyrna was the most considerable of all the Levant; and, before the revolution, we reckoned nineteen French houses there.

Salonica and its Dependencies.

The trade, very inconsiderable formerly, was very active with this place during the revolution.

The introduction and consumption of various goods brought to Salónica, not only in the neighbouring cities and villages, but in Bosnia, Albania, Dalmatia, Moldavia, &c. was the true cause of this prosperous trade. Formerly it amounted to a thousand or twelve hundred bales of cloth; but this importation was greatly diminished at the beginning of the revolution,—it fell to 250 a-year: however, this is accounted for, by Adrianople having drawn to her side a great part of the trade carried on formerly by Salónica alone.

They brought back from this place, wool, cotton, wax, leather, corn, copper, tobacco, silk, sponges, vermillion, &c.

Cavalle, a city of Macedonia, may be looked upon as a dependance of Salónica, at twelve leagues distance; it is the warehouse of all the surrounding country. Nearly the same articles can be procured there as at Salónica, and sometimes cheaper: to which we may add the facility of making several shipments of corn in the course of the year, with less risk and difficulty.

A particularity in the trade with Salónica is this, that the goods sent there are retailed at fairs, held at stated times. There are three principal ones. The first is held in May, at Silimia, about twelve days' journey from Salónica; the second in September, at Ouzoundjiova, near Silimia; the third in October, at Doglia, two days' journey from Salónica.

When these fairs are coming on, the country merchants (chiefly Armenians,) purchase the cloths and other goods the French have to dispose of; and, by these means, the fore-mentioned provinces were supplied with French goods brought to Salónica.

In 1789 the exports to this place amounted to 1,684,549 francs; and the

goods returned amounted to 2,385,544 francs.

In 1788 the returns only amounted to 169,318 francs more than the outfit.

In 1787 and 1786 the exportations were double the amount of the importations.

These precise statements are alone sufficient to shew the importance of the trade with that place.—We reckoned eight French houses in Salónica and Cavalle.

Adrianople.

It is now near half a century since the first French establishment was made at Adrianople. At first they were only factors to different French or foreign houses established at Constantinople and Smyrna; but, afterwards, they traded directly with Marseilles.

Adrianople is about forty leagues from the Mediterranean, and fifteen or twenty leagues from the Black Sea; it is situated on three rivers. Ships going there stop usually at Enos, a port in the Mediterranean: at certain seasons they can go up the river, but, at other times, their cargoes are carried by camels to Adrianople. In 1788 eighteen vessels from Marseilles arrived at Enes; the merchants there sent them back with cargoes of wool, wax, copper, hare-skins, and some more inconsiderable articles.

Adrianople receives cloths, *bonnets gasquets* (a kind of foraging cap), different kinds of stuffs and gilding from Lyons, refined or powder sugar, West or East India coffee, indigo of every kind, paper, cochineal, pepper, and some few articles of less importance.

There are no finer wools in all the Levant and Barbary than those of Adrianople. Besides the above-mentioned articles, we bring from this place yellow berries, buffalo skins, dry goat-skins, red morocco leather, &c. We sent but little foreign coin to Adrianople, except when wool and hare-skins were greatly in demand; because the proceeds of the outfit would not then pay for the whole return.

There are none but French merchants established at Adrianople, and there is no fear of the English entering into competition with us; because they would exact five per cent. commission for the sale, and as much on the return; while the French merchant is satisfied with four per cent. for all. Our export articles sell constantly ten per cent. more in Adrianople than at any other place in the Levant.

(*To be continued.*)

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To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.
SIR,

AN officer of strict veracity, who from his earliest years was well-acquainted with sheep-farming, informs me, that in the years 1815-16 he saw frequently, at Ghent and Brussels, flocks of sheep pastured quite close to corn-fields, with no inclosure or restraint, except the vigilance of dogs, resembling large terriers in their outward form, but endowed with a peculiar instinct for governing the woolly race. No human creature attends the sheep, except those sagacious animals, who never allow them to trespass upon the corn. They keep their station beside their fleecy charge from morning until night: their food is sent to them at stated periods, and one superintends the flock while the other takes his meal.

In many districts of Great Britain those faculties in their dogs would be invaluable to shepherds; and some public-spirited proprietors, by reading this article in the Monthly Magazine, may be induced to make minute inquiries, and to procure some individuals of the species.

B. G.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT of the JOURNEY of some ENGLISH
EMIGRANTS from RIGA to the CRIMEA;
by a LADY of the PARTY.

(Continued from page 117.)

MY anxious recollection of the event mentioned in my last made me forget to speak of Polotsk: it is a large town, principally inhabited by Jews; as are all the towns and villages throughout Poland; forming, therefore, the largest share of the population, the rest of the inhabitants being chiefly peasantry, slaves on the property where they live: except in the large towns, where there are Russian tradesmen, (whom they dignify with the name of merchants,) keeping paltry little shops, to which our shops in a market-town in England are very far superior.

The town of Polotsk was nearly destroyed when the French passed through; and great part of it still bears the aspect of desolation and misery; many houses remaining of which the walls only are standing, without windows, and completely gutted within. There is a very fine square, which they are repairing; but one side of that is still to be done.

At Polotsk we had the greatest degree

of cold we have experienced throughout our journey,— twenty-seven degrees, which is fifteen or seventeen more than is known in England. The rooms we lodged in were large and lofty, and not so well heated (the stoves being lead ones) as the generality of houses on the Continent; therefore we felt it severely, and could not keep warm even in the house.

The governor of the town came to us the morning of our arrival there, and shewed us every attention during our stay.

In this place is a monastery, which I had not an opportunity of seeing. We purchased shoes for the children here; and of course we bought of the cheapest material we could get, which was the white hare-skin. Is it not extraordinary that the hares, and many of the birds, are white during the winter? It appears a protection given them by Providence; for, in a country where there is snow for so many months, without such a defence they would soon be extirpated.

The road through which we passed was a very beautiful snow scene; the country extremely wild and woody: we travelled whole days together through forests or avenues of trees, which, covered with snow, looked very dazzling and delightful to the eye. But the want of population and cultivation gives an air of melancholy, as well as wildness, to its appearance; and here and there you pass a ruined village: sometimes a single house only remaining, as a monument of the devastation and destruction of war.

Between Polotsk and Besankovitch there are several extremely steep hills; to get down some of them, a part of the horses were taken out, and ropes affixed to the sledge behind, which several men held, that the carriage might not go too rapidly. The vallies have a very wild appearance, and these descents were not very agreeable to my feelings.

Besankovitch is the residence of Count Creptovitch, a Polish nobleman. Mr. Y. having heard from Count Platow that he had been long in England, and was much attached to the English, and that he was pursuing anxiously an improved system of agriculture on his estate, he (Mr. Y.) resolved to visit him in passing; and, at the station before we reached Besankovitch, he sent over a servant, with a letter to the count, who returned a very handsome answer, written in English, inviting the party

to go there; for which purpose, he sent us horses the following morning.

From Dubovinka to Besankovitch is twenty-one versts, (a verst is two-thirds of an English mile;) we set off late in the morning, and, the road being bad, it was near dusk when we came within sight of the count's residence. Here we again crossed the Dwina; the descent to it is extremely bad, the road lying below a rock on one side, and on the other a perpendicular descent to the river, and so extremely narrow that our carriage, being somewhat wider than the rest, was very near being precipitated down its side; but, having eight to assist, they recovered its balance, and we crossed the Dwina on the ice, after a considerable delay from one of the carriages getting set fast, and the horses not being able to draw it out, as the ice was not strong enough to bear them. We at length arrived in safety, and were most handsomely and pleasantly received by the Count and Countess Creptovitch. The countess is one of the most amiable women I have ever seen; her first appearance bespeaks her a well-educated and polished lady, and the elegance and softness of her manners, and the kindness of her disposition, attaches one instantly to her. As a wife and mother, I have contemplated no character with which I have been more pleased and delighted than the Countess Creptovitch, and I feel an attachment to her which I never felt for any other person on so short an acquaintance. In her person she is above the middle size, and elegantly formed, with a fine expressive face, light hair and eyes. The count is well deserving his excellent wife, and they seem to live most happily together. He is very much attached to English habits and manners, and as much as possible introduces them at his table and in his house. He devotes his time to the improvement and cultivation of his estate, which, under his discriminating care will, no doubt, amply repay him. The house is a very excellent one, of two stories, and most admirably heated. Besankovitch was the head-quarters of Bonaparte for some days, in his route through this country, and you will probably remember one of his bulletins being dated here. The countess and her family fled from the scene, taking with them whatever of the valuable paintings, &c. that the short time they had to prepare in would admit; the count was absent on

business, and, as he was returning to the village he saw at a distance a fire, which appeared in the direction of his house; with no small agitation, therefore, he rode towards it as fast as his horse would carry him; and when he got near he learnt that the French were in possession of the place, a part of the village was burnt down, and his wife and children were waiting in safety a few versts off in hopes of his arrival, before they should be compelled to go farther. His first care then was to remove them to a greater distance from the scene of horror and alarm; and, as it was impossible to return to the house after the havoc committed there, they went to her relatives in Livonia, where they remained several months.—The count has a very excellent collection of paintings, and the countess draws very finely; they both play and sing, the count plays on almost every musical instrument, and is a perfect amateur in music. They both speak English extremely well, and have accustomed themselves to use that language to their children, who, of course, understand and speak it as if it were their native language. They have a Russian governess, who teaches the young count Russ and French, and he is also learning German; his English lessons, the countess herself gives; and they have a servant who has been brought up in an English family at Petersburgh, and who speaks English very well, to attend them. The children have all kinds of English books, which they get from Petersburgh for them.

We spent here four days very delightfully, and left Besankovitch, much regretting that it was not near enough to the end of our journey to calculate upon the probability of soon meeting our friends there again. Between there and Moghilof we were obliged to separate, for want of horses; and, the road being heavy, and not snow enough to sledge well, we got on but slowly at the station before we reached Moghilof. Mr. Y. met the Count Romanzoff, prime minister of Russia, whom he had known intimately at Petersburg, and who now met him again with much pleasure, and gave him a particular invitation to stop as he passed his estate at Homil, to see the improvements making there, and the manufactures he has erected, which Mr. Y. promised to do.

(*To be continued.*)

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ALLOW me, through the medium of your widely circulated miscellany, to propose a few queries on a subject which, though extremely interesting, has been very much neglected,—I allude to the human hair. As I have very little faith to put in any of the nostrums daily advertised for preventing its premature decay, all of which I have seen in vain, I hope some of your numerous and intelligent readers will be able to answer me satisfactorily on this subject; and, as information on that head must be useful, not only to me, but also to the community at large, I trust I need make no apology for troubling you on this occasion.

1. What is the reason that the hair is long and soft in some persons, while in others it is short and harsh?

2. What is the cause of the decay or falling-off of the hair in some, while in others it continues to flourish to old age?

3. Is there any effectual remedy for preventing its falling off, especially when it occurs in young and healthy persons?

4. Is shaving the hair proper for thickening and promoting its growth; and does it always grow after shaving?

5. Is there any book which treats on the subject, and where is it to be found?

AN ENQUIRER.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HOWEVER lightly esteemed the labours of our late Parliament may be in the minds of many, still, all thinking people will acknowledge the importance of Mr. Brougham's endeavours to cause an investigation of the abuses of public charities, particularly those that were intended for the purposes of education; for there is scarcely a parish to be found, that has not to complain of the misapplication of funds which were appropriated by the pious donors to the most benevolent uses.

Public charities, if not properly guarded, are liable to four kinds of abuse,—first, by the palpable misapplication of the funds that were intended for their support;—secondly, by the property given not being made the most of, so as to raise adequate funds, in these times, when the value of money is so much depreciated from what it was when these charities were given;—thirdly, by those receiving the funds who are deficient in abilities or conduct;

—and, fourthly, by the objects of such charities being improperly and partially selected. I know a person who receives an income, report says, of five hundred a year, as the master of a charity-school, that does nothing himself, but who pays thirty pounds per annum to a deputy,—the deputy, of course, giving no more to the public than the value of his salary. I know another charity for education, the funds of which are not more than thirty pounds per annum; but, if the property were made the most of, from eighty to a hundred per annum would be raised: it is, however, said, that thirty pounds per annum is more than the master deserves, for that he is illiterate, ignorant, and idle; so that, in this case, two of the abuses prevail. I have been lately informed of a gentleman, with a large family and small fortune, wishing to put one of his sons into a respectable charity for education; and he wrote to a person that he thought likely to procure a recommendation, but received for answer, that a successful recommendation would cost two hundred pounds: it was therefore given up,—the gentleman had not two hundred pounds at command. But, charities for the sick are the most liable to abuses of the latter kind. I have always considered St. Luke's as extremely respectable and cautiously conducted, and yet a patient had promise of admission, and, I presume, was admitted from Wolverhampton a few weeks since, in preference to six other candidates for admission, who could not be considered as a proper object for that charity; but, as the motives for obtaining his admission were unjustifiable, so no doubt the means used were equally so,—(viz.) gross misrepresentation and undue influence; and, if this noble charity is liable to be imposed upon in one instance, it is so in many. Another public charity, which, of all others, I consider as the most carefully guarded and best conducted, has had its funds very much exhausted by inmates that were improper for it, the blame resting entirely upon those who gave the recommendations; the principles of the institution being clearly for the purpose of procuring superior medical and chirurgical skill for the poor that have not the means of procuring them elsewhere; but many have been recommended evidently for the purpose of being supported under a lingering and incurable disease, where professional skill was not expected to be

be of any important use; by which, a most excellent medical establishment is converted into a poor-house.

The investigation of abuses, and their removal, are two very different things; and the latter will require a very cautious and discriminating hand, or the innocent may be involved and suffer with the guilty; and, unless they are removed, investigation will do injury, by giving notoriety to facts, the knowledge of which may cool the hand of charity. We may, at least, hope that our legislative body possess wisdom and energy sufficient to secure all future charities from the abuses complained of. In days of superstitious credulity, when to leave charitable donation to the care of the clergy was considered as sufficient security, and a proof of the piety of the giver, precautions might be thought less useful than they are acknowledged to be now, and summary modes of proceeding and heavy fines in cases of delinquency are become absolutely necessary.

I have often indulged a hope, that I should live to see or hear of an institution for the cure of nervous and mental disorders, so perfect in its kind as not to admit of abuse; and, could I but fancy that I had in the least degree contributed to it, I should think that I had lived to some good purpose, being fully persuaded that one might be established which, with an equal expense, would do ten times the good of any that has been established in this kingdom as a public measure ostensibly for the same purpose, and more real good than any other kind of charity whatever.

It is a misfortune that the most liberal contributors to our public charities are too inattentive to the proper application of their bounties, or so tenacious of their own opinions as to derive little advantage from the knowledge that is only to be obtained by experience and practice. Some years ago, I saw the report of a meeting held at the London Tavern on the project of a London asylum for the insane: having for many years given my time and thoughts almost exclusively to the treatment of mental disorders, having, too, met with very respectable commendations as an author upon the subject, and being well assured that all our public asylums for the insane are conducted upon very mistaken principles, I wrote to the secretary, saying, that I should be happy to give my opinion at any future meeting, not having the least

conception that my offer would either be thought impertinent or intrusive; but the answer I received led me to conclude it was thought such; and, I have heard no more about it, except that, in the reports of the select committee of the House of Commons on mad-houses, I see a plan and elevation of a building which is said to be for the intended London asylum.

With all our noble charitable institutions, we are much behind some of our neighbours in this important particular. The small kingdom of Naples can boast of a public institution for the cure of insanity, which completely puts to shame any thing that we have of the kind; and the Spaniards may proudly contrast the principles of our Alien Bill with the principles of their institution called City of the World, into which people of all kindred, nations, and languages and religions are admissible, without any certificate or recommendation, but a proof of being diseased; and their system of treating mental disorders is as rational and skilful as it is humane: we have nothing as a public measure to be named with it; and, indeed, in what relates to the cure or prevention of these complaints, no nation has done less as a public measure than England has; she appears to have sunk under the opprobrium of the English being more liable to these disorders than any other people, or the cloud of superstitious horror hangs more heavy upon this island than it does upon other nations; for, what she has done seems to have been dictated by her fears, rather than by her wisdom or humanity; and, instead of her establishing hospitals for the best methods of curing or preventing these diseases, she has only been building strong prisons for the safe keeping of the afflicted, in which the best means of cure are totally impracticable; nor reflecting, that whatever tends to diminish the horrors of this malady, is a means of prevention as well as cure; and, should the medical and moral treatment so far improve, as that almost all who are visited by insanity shall recover, which I believe to be very possible, from that time the disease will become less frequent. At present, it is thought to be much upon the increase, nor can I see how it should be otherwise, from the general system of treating it that prevails. What I could wish to recommend would unquestionably prove a measure of national economy, for the great numbers who become incurable lunatics through neglect or improper

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proper treatment are a serious burden to the state,—not less than half a million sterling annually; while a much less sum would be sufficient to accomplish all that humanity could wish as a means of timely cure and prevention; but the efforts of private individuals are necessarily limited, and can have but a very partial influence in favour of the lowest and most numerous class of our society. To procure a public good, a public measure is required; and a national good can only be expected from a national act. Money, it appears, may be granted for a pious purpose; I must wish, ardently wish, that a sum may be granted for the pious purpose of establishing, and the endowment of, one or two hospitals solely for the cure and prevention of nervous and mental disorders, gratis. Our legislators have investigated and proved the existence of a very great evil in the general treatment of the insane: but the giving it publicity is all that has been done as a means of removing it; and humanity has to lament, that, amongst our many acts of national munificence, a measure should be so much wanting to rescue our unfortunate fellow-beings from mental death; a measure too, that, in my humble opinion, is more calculated than any other to evince the superior understanding, philanthropy, and piety, of its promoters.

T. BAKEWELL.

*Spring Vale; Aug. 4, 1818.**To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

THE question has often been started, but never hitherto satisfactorily solved, whether, of the numerous instances of literary distress and penury, even to starvation, which biography has recorded, the major part are to be placed to imprudence and want of exertion, or to the neglect of the age in which they occurred? That Chatterton died by poison, because he could not live by food, may (I suppose,) be as safely assumed as controverted. But what had reduced him to this cruel dilemma? His own misconduct and supineness? or a total lack of all patronage, private and professional? I allude not to that harrowing catastrophe as to a topic fresh for discussion, nor as for one moment supposing that the public attention can now be alive to it; it has already engrossed its due share of enquiry: but the painful subject of literary distress, a subject I am enabled to speak feelingly upon, brought me, as it were

involuntarily, in contact with so prominent an instance. Alas, Sir! how often do we hear it said, "No man need starve who is willing to work;" and possibly it may be true, (I will not dispute it,) in the ordinary channels of trade and commerce; but the remark, in a literary point of view, when applied to the head instead of the members, to the mental, not the muscular, energies, there is this same remark, Mr. Editor, any thing but the truth.

The obscure individual who now addresses you, can refer to himself as a case in point. From unforeseen and unavoidable impediments he was recently obliged to relinquish a scholastic concern: reduced in his finances, he looked around for employ and for subsistence; for subsistence, on the economic scale of bare necessities; for employ, in the line of either teaching or transcribing. Six weeks has he been on the alert, but in vain; in vain has he advertised, in vain has he applied; no employment can he procure. Anxious to leave no means untried that might prevent unnecessary obligations to friends,—friends, truly such, unable, not unwilling, to assist him,—he applied privately to various public characters, stating, by letter, his case, and inclosing a poetical effusion: * he requested employ in the line either of transcribing or teaching, and candidly avowed the necessity to which he was reduced. These characters thus addressed, Mr. Editor, are as eminent for their talents and station, as conspicuous for their ample fortune; but from none had he encouragement, and from scarcely one had he an answer.

Thus have I presumed, Mr. Editor, (impelled at once by a wish for employ, and a dread of vacation,) to touch upon a topic which must come home to the feelings of every humane reader; and, in a literary point of view, if in no other, I must beg leave to impeach the assertion, that "no man need starve who will work." I am at once open to conviction, and willing to labour; he, therefore, of your more discerning correspondents, who is zealous to convert me from the errors of my creed, will doubtless have no very difficult task to undertake: the means of conversion are with those who seek it. I wish not to be known, but to be employed.†

VACUUS.

* Vide Poetry of the present month.

† If our correspondent will consult a paper on this subject, in the Monthly Magazine for September, 1815, he will be corrected in his expectations.—EDIT.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE deeds of horror and of villany which have been perpetrated in this country from the murders of the Marrs and Williamsons, attest a depravity never known before; and, when at length worldly justice overtakes the criminals, we behold them dying with all the paraphernalia of religious penitence, faith, and hope, yet without confession of the condemning sin. Surely the mind of every one who believes in the all-wise, all-just God of truth, must be filled with horror at the scene of hypocrisy and delusion which takes place; while the law loses its terrors, and sin beguiles its fears; and wickedness, with greater hope, spreads further and wider. The gospel gives us one instance of dying repentance, hence there is hope; and but one, hence there is fear. How different was that one from any of these:—"We receive the due reward of our deeds," said the dying malefactor before all the people; and with his penitence, even at that late hour, proving his faith,—"Lord, remember me when thou comest into thy kingdom;" while his Lord was dying on the cross: but among these we have all the outward acts of holiness, long prayers, and verbal professions of general sin, penitence, &c.; but the only act that can prove truth is omitted, or in some cases delayed, till the sufferer himself is beyond the effect of it. Thus, Chennel, just condemned for murdering his father, is told to make his peace with God, and the unconfessing parricide declares, that he has already made his peace with God: thus Hussey, declaring himself innocent, is most exemplarily penitent, and writes fine letters, worthy of publication; yet, just at the last, by the perseverance of the priest, owns the actual sin. Are mere words to make our peace with God? Does he want us to confess to him? Does the priest only wish to have his own curiosity gratified? Is there any meaning in a private confession to God and the priest, and from which confession mankind is to reap no benefit? The security is false, the comfort is vain, without sincerity. "If ye love not your brother whom ye have seen, how can ye love God whom ye have not seen?" Is this the religion of truth? Is this Christianity? where the convict professes his innocence, makes his peace with God (as he and others call it,) by continual and fervent prayer; and now,

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when worldly hope of a reprieve, or of a mitigation of his sentence, is past, acknowledges the sin? Were not all his acts of penitence performed with hypocrisy at his heart, and can these acts avail him before the God of truth? Surely all his acts of penitence were falsehoods,—were additional sins,—they were but a cloak to the robber and the murderer. "I suffer the penalty of the law; why should I involve others? Why should I injure the reputation of my family, my relations, and my friends? I will be true to my companions—I will not make myself the object of popular indignation." Assuredly, there is no need of any public confession and remorse, if the things of this world have the first place in the heart; but there is every need, if there be a hope of another world. "He that loveth father or mother more than me, is not worthy of me," says the God of truth. There can be no faith in Christ, and hence no hope in Christ, unless the penitent labours, as well as he is able, to prove his truth. It is the first thing that the penitent is to do, to confess as publicly as his confession is likely to be of service in convicting sin in himself, or in others, in shewing the debasing nature of sin in his own person, in making reparation to the injured laws of his country, and in bringing truth to light before all men, though he himself may not see all the good consequences of the same.

Confession precedes absolution. Where the sin has been general, let the confession be so too; but, where the sin has been particular and public, so must the confession be. The public and particular confessions of a Rousseau were most contemptible, but from a Hussey they were imperiously demanded, as that justice towards man which might be acceptable to God. With what propriety can the public minister attend on the convict who will not confess that for which he is convicted? This should be the priest's language—"Innocent or guilty, truth can alone, through Christ, make your prayers of any avail; your case becomes more and more grievous and dangerous, by every appearance of religion, as long as you deny the truth. If I advise you, or pray with you, or administer the sacrament to you, I am the unwilling means of evil, not of good, till your heart be sincere and true. There is not a robber, an adulterer, or a murderer, now rioting in full sin, and success, and ease, whose case is not

more favorable than your own now is, with all your penitence, and sorrow, and preparation for death, as long as you persevere in falsehood and deceit." Most earnestly would I caution all attending priests—their office is not to call the righteous, but the sinner to repentance; and repentance can only be proved by the utmost sincerity, the most earnest endeavors to undo every evil, and a constant eagerness and anxiety to recompence, to serve, to oblige, and to be obedient, in all the different ways in which they may promote any good on the part of the offender.

C. LUCAS.

Devizes; Sept. 4, 1818.

For the Monthly Magazine.

An ARGUMENT in FAVOUR of the DOCTRINES of MR. MALTHUS; by DR. HEGEWISCH, professor at KIEL, in HOLSTEIN.

AS the people consist of families, what is true of every single family must be true of every number of families, and of the whole people.

Without labour, there can be no fruits of the earth.

The people consist of labouring members and of non-labouring, or consumers. Children are of the latter description, that is, consumers.

When the people increase, it is by an increasing number of children, that is, of consumers.

Then, the labouring members must have produced a surplus of food, before the increased number of consumers can be reared, till they reach the age of working.

A man who has nothing to live upon, or only a single portion sufficient for himself, and who marries, is guilty of indiscretion.

Every one, gifted with the least foresight, knows that the children must starve, if the father cannot, by labour or barter, procure enough to sustain them.

The Scripture no-where commands, that a man shall marry, and procreate children, who is not also capable of performing the duties of a parent.

He who cannot nourish his children, is incapable of being the father of a family.

When many are so void of humanity as to marry without providing for their children, there must be necessarily a greater mortality amongst the poor, than in a country where the labouring classes do not marry before they are

sure they can procure subsistence for their offspring.

Then, shall a man marry who has not the means of giving his children wholesome food, sufficient clothing, and clean lodging?

Is matrimony an alliance only to procreate children, or is it not intended, at the same time, to rear them, and to protect them while helpless?

The system of Mr. M. seems to alarm many sensible persons, because they find that it traces the most part of human misery to laws of Nature. But the truth is, that the system of Mr. M. demonstrates a moral cause to be the most fertile cause of human misery, viz. *the neglect of the first parental duties.*

To procreate children, without being able to rear them and to educate them, is evidently multiplying misery in the world. This act of imprudence is more mischievous than any other, and may well be called a sin. Every clergyman should, therefore, inculcate on the minds of the poor this first parental duty,—to spare for themselves, that they may keep their offspring. He who can refrain nothing cannot be a good father; and he who cannot be a good father, should not be a father.

A multitude without property will always be enslaved, or be on the brink of slavery. They alone can be free who have property, and a sword to defend it; who are just towards those who are without property, and who allow them, by all honest means, to acquire property.

The antagonists of Mr. M. have to prove nothing less than that Jersey and Guernsey may produce food for as many people as England and Ireland.

It is true, nobody can tell absolutely how many people may find food in Jersey or in England. But it is more than probable, that Jersey never can have so great a population as England, and that the people of England cannot really increase by an increased number of births, if a surplus of means of subsistence is not procured by the labourers: the new comers are consumers. Parents, therefore, must have provided food and commodities for those who are hungry and are unable to work. The neglect of this first parental duty is followed by the greatest misery.

It is parental duty which Mr. Malthus inculcates. What can be more rational and natural? Who dares to call this doctrine inhuman?

I do not believe that the doctrine of Mr. M. needs any new argument, nor that it will be strengthened by what I am saying. But a truth is not equally acceptable, in the same form, to different minds; and it appears, that many persons dislike the form in which Mr. M. has proposed his principle, viz. the arithmetical and geometrical ratio. It may, therefore, not be useless to repeat the same truth in different forms. There is surely a form in which the truth of Mr. M.'s doctrine will be clear and agreeable to Mr. Ensor and other ingenious persons, who at present assail Mr. M., though he has only repeated the old truth,—that man himself is the artizan of his own fortune, and that he who marries without providing for his children, is either a fool or a culprit. The novelty, but not the truth, of Mr. M.'s principle may be doubted. The essence of Mr. M.'s doctrine is no other than this:—do not marry and beget children, while you have only subsistence for yourself.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

I WAS interested and amused with your correspondent's letter on the subject of *Founder'd Horses*.—After describing the operation, he says, "In the course of nearly two years, several hundred horses have been *treated* (a great treat truly for the poor animals,) by this excision of the nerves, and in all with relief; and, excepting a very few instances, been permanently cured, so as to perform the work of post-horses, road-horses, &c. as well as formerly." This is a very bold assertion, and one which, I fear, many persons, who have submitted their horses to this "treat," would feel some hesitation in subscribing to. It is a desperate operation: I have once seen it performed, and must acknowledge I was astonished at the effect produced by it: but, let me ask, is it really a cure? or does it only enable the horse to move his feet and legs with greater freedom for a short time? and, after a few months, do not the feet drop off? At least, I have understood this has happened in many instances; or the animal is so much the worse for the "treat," as to render it necessary to destroy him, having become entirely useless. I know several gentlemen who have had their horses operated upon in this way, but declare they will never have another.

But, seriously, although Nature is liberal, she is not prodigal; and, I take it for granted, that noble animal, the horse, is not encumbered with a greater number of nerves, muscles, or bones, than are necessary for his various movements. We see nothing in those parts of the creation which we are able to comprehend, but what has important uses attached to it; we may therefore fairly judge, that those we do not understand have no less important duties to perform: what then must be the consequence of dividing all the principal nerves that run down to the feet? If your correspondent will turn to any anatomical work, and read the uses and offices of the nerves, instead of calling it a "brilliant discovery," he will shudder at the consequences! If he has ever had the misfortune, or, perhaps, I may more properly call it the good fortune, to cut his arm or hand, or even a finger, deep enough to divide a principal nerve, as I have done, he may form some faint idea of the effect of this desperate operation. I had the misfortune, many years ago, to cut one of my fingers to the bone, and divided some of the nerves; and that finger, from the place where the wound was inflicted, to the end, has ever since been almost insensible of feeling: it reminds me of the Indian operation, of cutting a man's head off and sticking it on reversed; and the only inconvenience he ever felt was, his being obliged to walk backwards all his life,—but these poor horses will very soon only walk to the slaughter-house.

There may, perhaps, be some persons who prefer a horse that can move his limbs with a little more freedom for a few months, to the vexation and trouble of "using up" a groggy horse, who might last in that state several years; to such, the operation is "a brilliant discovery."

I have great pleasure in replying to your correspondent, because he has shown himself to possess a mind not shackled by prejudice, or he would not be so much pleased with so wretched a scheme; and I doubt not that he is a humane horse-master, and believes that the animal is relieved of a vast deal of pain; he will then be much gratified when I inform him, that henceforth this operation will not be necessary, and that this noble auxiliary of man, and most beautiful animal in the creation, may be enjoyed in the complete possession of his powers to the full term of his life. Without being nerved, he will ask how

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this is to be obtained. As it would require more time than I can devote, and would occupy a larger space in your valuable miscellany than I dare presume upon, and, above all, would need an abler pen than mine to describe it accurately and anatomically, for I have neither the honor of belonging to the college or the veterinary profession, I refer him to a work, though small in bulk, containing an invaluable store of information, written by Bracy Clark, esq. F.L.S. describing the progress and results of a great number of laborious and expensive experiments on the horse's foot, the fruits of many years' deep study and painful research. He therein proves most satisfactorily, that the horse's foot is not a hard unyielding substance, like a block of wood; but that it is a most beautiful piece of mechanism, composed of a great number of delicate and highly elastic materials; that even the outer covering, or wall of the hoof, expands at every step like a bow; and that the frog contracts and dilates something like the string of a bow, bent inwards; and that grogginess (if I may be allowed the term,) is caused by this expansion being prevented by the rim of iron, called a shoe, nailed round it: it produces numbness, contraction, and eventually ossification of the cartilages. Let a wooden shoe, or sabot, such as are commonly worn in Holland, be fitted to the foot of a boy ten years old, and compel him always to wear the same kind of shoe, and of the same size, till he arrives at manhood, and what will be the state of his feet when he is thirty years of age? If your correspondent will step to the figure-maker's in Cock-lane, he may see the model of a Chinese lady's foot, and a great curiosity it is; for we are told it is the fashion to punish the Chinese ladies exactly as I have described.

This most indefatigable investigator has not only discovered the cause of this evil, which has puzzled and eluded the observation of the greatest veterinarians for ages, but he has fortunately found a remedy, which has been tried upwards of three years with the happiest results; it is a shoe composed of two pieces of iron, joined by a steel-headed rivet, which answers the purpose of steeling the shoe, and allows of the expansion of the foot. I had lately an opportunity of proving the efficacy of this shoe on a beautiful young blood-horse, a descendant of Eclipse; he was about three years and a half old when I bought him,

and his action is remarkably good; he has been shod only a few months, and with the common shoes: as he was sent to me from the north of England, nearly four hundred miles, his shoes were worn out, and, not having any of the joint-shoes by me, I had him carefully shod in the usual manner; but, in about a fortnight, I was very much surprised to find him frequently stumbling, particularly in walking,—indeed he tripped so much, I was afraid to ride him that pace, even a few rods: I felt his feet, and found them very hot; I immediately had the shoes removed, and suffered him to remain a few days unshod, when, having procured a pair of joint-shoes, I had them nailed on, and from that time I never knew him to trip or stumble: he has worn them ever since, and I have frequently walked him several miles at a time; he lifts his feet remarkably high, and I scarcely believe it possible to make him stumble. On taking up his foot and pressing it between my hands, the contraction and expansion of the frog is very perceptible: and I know a blood-stallion, six years old, which I believe has never been shod with any other kind of shoes, nor his frogs ever suffered to be touched with any kind of instrument, (for the destructive practice of cutting away this delicate and very important member is carried to a most unwarrantable length by almost every farrier in the kingdom,) and his feet are as round and as bold as any young colt's. I might mention several other instances where this kind of shoe has been used with the same success; and, in some instances, it has restored the action of horses whose feet have been partially contracted:—I might enlarge upon this interesting subject, but time will not permit me, and I feel that I could not do justice to it; and, if I could, should only be anticipating your correspondent in a rich repast: he will find the work I allude to written in a familiar style, and I am sure he will study it with much pleasure.

Before I conclude, permit me to express my regret that the work I have mentioned is not more generally known; but it unfortunately happens that the author is not a favorite at the Veterinary College; he has, by his unceasing exertions, outstripped its professors in the unexplored regions of discovery, and they unhappily possess more jealousy than candour, and, instead of proclaiming the fruits of his experiments, and adopting his improvements, have done

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all in their power to oppose him, and detract from his merits. It would be well if the governors of most of our public institutions would take example from our neighbours across the channel, who, though we know them not to be void of jealousy, do not suffer it so far to blind them as not to see and acknowledge merit in others; they have shewn much greater liberality in this instance, for one of their professors has elegantly translated, published, and disseminated the works of the writer above mentioned throughout France; and they have, as a reward for his labours, and

a mark of the high estimation in which they hold him, elected him a member of their Royal Academy of Sciences; so that, in a few years, I hope our jealousy will be productive of good effects; for, when our professors find the French availing themselves of these discoveries, they will be roused from their stupor, and be stimulated to keep up with them;—but they have surrendered the palm, and no exertions they can now make will enable them to redeem it.

A CONSTANT READER.

Chelmsford; Nov. 7, 1818.

MEMOIRS AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

A BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIR of the late SIR SAMUEL ROMILLY, M.P. for WESTMINSTER, &c. &c.

Iteger vitae scelerisque purus.

THE degeneracy of modern times has long been a fruitful and frequent source of declamation; and, so far as corruption is concerned, perhaps the reproach may be equally just and lamentable. But, in England, the present age is, assuredly, far more enlightened than the antecedent one; for knowledge is now spread about and diffused in such a manner as to produce something like an equality, both in respect to talents and composition. In times not very remote, when a landed aristocracy ruled and regulated this country, the little learning and science then in use, with an exception to the clergy alone, appertained to the former class. The revolution, while it confirmed liberty, extended the bounds of human intellect; commerce, manufactures, and the arts, introduced a new class of men; our statesmen and orators no longer appertained to a privileged order; the ridiculous prejudices concerning birth began to wear fast away; while, no longer looking up to nobility for true greatness, men were beheld starting daily from the democratic floor, and snatching away the prize of knowledge, learning, and eloquence.

Were it necessary to recur to examples, multitudes might be quoted, and our chancellors alone would furnish sufficient for the purpose. Three obvious instances, confirmatory of the preceding remarks, shall be here quoted:—the first William Pitt was the descendant of a factor in the East Indies; Samuel Whitbread was the son of a brewer; and the father of Samuel Romilly was a trades-

man of no great eminence. Before such exalted characters, ennobled by nature, education, and patriotism, what triad of modern nobles but must shrink into insignificance?

To the brilliant career and lamentable fate of the last of these gentlemen, we are now about to direct our attention.

It is to the inflexible bigotry of Louis XIV. which produced the revocation of the edict of Nantz, that England is indebted for the family of Romilly. The emigrants on account of religion were a far different class from those who lately fled hither on account of their blind attachment to royalty and aristocracy. Temperate, sedate, pious, they brought into this country their knowledge, talents, and industry; and, while they improved some of our old, actually introduced many new, manufactures.

Samuel Romilly, the subject of the present memoir, was born in 1758, in the parish of St. Anne, Soho, in the city of Westminster,—a quarter, at that period, famous as the receptacle of *refugees*, from all parts of the world; for England, at that time, boasted of affording an asylum to the persecuted of all nations, who were not then, as now, both restricted and terrified by the operation of an *alien bill*. Of what condition his grandfather might have been, when driven hither for the crime of professing the Protestant faith, we know not; but his son was a respectable artisan, who acquired some little fortune by the exercise of his ingenuity.

Young Romilly, early in life, was ambitious of a different kind of distinction. After receiving a good education, he was placed, for a time, with a friend in the Six Clerks' Office; after which, he entered himself of one of the Inns of Court.

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Court. On receiving a call, he made his election for the Chancery Bar, and rose, by degrees, into eminence and consideration. His studious habits, his industry, his indefatigable attention, all tended to his advancement; and, in the course of a few years, he began to be considered as a rising man.

The first person of distinction by whom he was noticed, was the Marquis of Lansdowne, a nobleman of great discernment, and who seems to have possessed a peculiar degree of foresight in respect to the future destinies of his friends. It was at his mansion in Wiltshire that he first beheld the lady who was fated to be his future bride.

Meanwhile, a constitution, naturally delicate, became enfeebled by study; and it was now deemed necessary that he should, for a time at least, bid adieu to his books. He accordingly repaired to the Continent, and visited the happy abodes of his forefathers, whence they had been driven by royal bigotry and intolerant priesthood. He then proceeded to Switzerland, and staid some time at Geneva, where many of his maternal relatives were still resident.

On his return, the young lawyer applied himself to business with his usual talents and industry; and, in the course of a short period, entertained hopes of being able to settle in life. The object of his choice was a Miss Garbet, a lady already alluded to, and alike celebrated for her beauty and her accomplishments. A numerous family, in succession, crowned their union, and realised all the expectations of the tenderest and fondest of parents. A suitable provision for these afforded a fresh stimulus to his application, and his health has been more than once endangered by the ardor and variety of his studies.

But, in the pursuit of fame and of wealth, Mr. Romilly did not forget that love of liberty, which the persecution of his family, and his affection for the original purity of the Constitution, had engendered during his youth. From his earliest days he had declared himself hostile to corruption, and a friend of reform: it was his wish to restore those bulwarks erected by our ancestors at the revolution; and, by recurring to first principles, he was desirous of obtaining new pledges in behalf of civil liberty. He accordingly became a member of the Constitutional Society; and never once swerved, whether in or out of

power, from the doctrines then and there professed by him.

His practice and reputation had now increased to such a magnitude, that a silk gown was conferred on him; and he was deemed fit for one of the highest offices to which a barrister can aspire. Accordingly, in 1806, when Mr. Fox, by a second coalition, equally strange and perverse as the first, joined Lord Grenville, exactly with the same views and results as he had before united with Lord North,—the subject of this memoir was deemed the fittest man at the bar, for the office of solicitor-general. He was, at the same time, nominated one of the members for Queenborough, and obliged, according to custom, to submit officially to the honour of knighthood.

The only brilliant act of that ill-fated and short-lived administration was the extinction of the slave-trade,—a measure highly honorable to the ministers of that day, more especially when contrasted with the evasive and time-serving conduct of Mr. Pitt, who never redeemed the solemn pledge he had given to put an end to a traffic equally cruel and dishonourable. On this occasion Sir Samuel Romilly distinguished himself, with his wonted zeal, in behalf of the injured rights of his fellow-creatures; and it ought not here to be forgotten, that we find few or no prosecutions for libels while Sir Arthur Pigott* and himself were entrusted with the business of the crown.

Soon after this, Sir Samuel proposed a very useful and necessary law, calculated in some measure to relax one of the many cruel and unjust provisions of the feudal system, which exempted the real property of the deceased from the payment of just debts. To remedy this evil, he introduced a bill, "for making the freehold estates of persons liable to the bankrupt laws, who might die indebted, assets for the payment of their simple-contract debts." On this occasion he fully stated the injustice arising out of the present practice, by which a person, placed in the case just alluded to, might contract debts to any amount, without subjecting his fee to responsibility, provided no securities had been passed under seal. "If, then, (observes he,) a man, owner of a freehold estate, of extravagant habits, and of that unmeaning profusion, which prompted him to be rather generous than just, should

* Sir Arthur was attorney-general.
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die indebted to one or more creditors to an enormous amount, and, instead of having left sufficient means to satisfy their just demands, with a caprice worthy of his prudence, should have transferred to some unknown, undeserving heir that entire estate, which was the source of their confidence, and ought to have been their remuneration—he appealed to that House, what must be the sentiments of such an injured body of men as the creditors in that case?

"No matter how wanton or capricious the will itself that constituted the heir, his title in law is indisputable to that property, which, in common justice, ought to have been another's. He may look with indifference on the claims of creditors, who have, unfortunately for themselves, founded them on no stronger principle than the honour of the debtor: but it is not for the legislature of a great trading country to look with indifference on any measure that tends to shake that generous confidence which is the support of British credit, and the pride of British commerce. Nay, even if the law itself were not objectionable, still, the abuses of which it has been productive would sufficiently warrant this abolition.

"He regretted that there had occurred, within the recollection of the present age, so many instances of men, possessed of freehold estates, who, finding themselves overwhelmed with an accumulation of debt, had resolved on the desperate alternative of depriving themselves of existence; and thus, by a sort of posthumous injustice, put out of the reach of their creditors every possible means of redress or recompence. Strange as it is, that such a rule should exist in any country, it is still more unaccountable that such a rule should be peculiar to our own."

Although, on the present occasion, the argument was clearly on the side espoused by the subject of this memoir, and notwithstanding his friends were then in power, yet the bill was lost on the question for a third reading, by a small majority.

Soon after this, Sir Samuel greatly enhanced his character and reputation, while he derived a fresh claim to public gratitude, by his conduct on the impeachment of the late Viscount Melville. Having been appointed one of the managers on this occasion, he summed up the evidence in a speech which occupied the whole of one day,

and was listened to with the most profound attention and respect.

After disclaiming all personal hostility on the part of himself and his colleagues, he stated the crime of the accused to be that of a wilful violation of the law in the breach of an Act of Parliament, and the appropriation of the public money to his own purposes; both of which were, in fact, resolved into one and the same offence.

"It could be no hardship to the accused, if the managers went upon stubborn and substantial facts. They charged him then with the misapplication of 10,000l., the manner of employing which he had left them no possible means of tracing. The person in question had no excuse for his conduct. When the law ordained that he should not apply the public money but for public purposes, he received an additional salary in compensation for not doing so. This was the condition on which he held his office, and yet it was proved, beyond the possibility of contradiction, that, although he actually obtained the additional sum alluded to, the condition on which it had been granted was at the same time violated. To wind up the climax of his criminality, it would be sufficient for him to mention, that this law, which he violated, was one of his own production, as had been proved by his colleagues, who, this day, had exhibited an abstract from the Journals of the House of Commons, from which it appeared—that the Right Hon. Henry Dundas was one of the persons appointed to prepare, and bring in the bill."

"The managers (he observed,) laboured under a peculiar difficulty in conducting this prosecution, as they had no other evidence to resort to but the undestroyed accounts and letters of Lord Melville himself; and the strangest thing of all was, that even this evidence was objected to by his own counsel, who, instead of endeavouring to afford any explanation on his part, had entered a solemn protestation against it.

"Their lordships would, no doubt, know how to appreciate this species of defence; for, in his opinion, the objections of Viscount Melville's counsel to allow the production of his own accounts, and of his own hand-writing, afforded the most complete evidence and conviction of his guilt."

He concluded by re-stating the declaration of the noble lord, 'that, of all the sums

sums of public money passing through his hands, none was applied to other than naval purposes, except the sum of 10,000l.; and in what manner he employed that, his sense of public duty would prevent him from ever disclosing to that House, or to any human being."

"Such a declaration, (observes the solicitor-general,) made in the face of the nation, within the walls of the House of Commons, and in the teeth of an act of Parliament, must, if submitted to, have the preposterous and monstrous effect of putting a public accountant above the law, and rendering him superior to all responsibility. How was the mystery to be unravelled? Was he authorised to do so by his Majesty? Or by any other authority superior to his own?"

Sir Samuel then accused the noble delinquent with a knowledge of the misapplication of the public money by his secretary Mr. Trotter, and also of a "juggle" respecting the purchase of India stock. He concluded by appealing to the justice of the lords, and observed, that, without such a tribunal, the country might be involved in ruin by the conduct of a man to whom millions of the public money had been entrusted.

However, on a division of the House, it was declared by the chancellor of that day,* "that Henry Viscount Melville was acquitted by a majority of the lords then present, of the high crimes and misdemeanors charged upon him by the impeachment of the Commons, and also of all things therein contained."

Sir Samuel Romilly, having retired from office along with the party which had brought him into power, pursued the even tenor of his life, which consisted of an uniform adhesion to domestic and professional duties. Briefs were now poured into his office in one unvarying current; his chambers were daily besieged by attorneys and clients; and he had, by this time, actually acquired a degree of eminence that no lawyer of the present day had ever before attained. His emoluments were, of course, correspondent with his exertions. His fees, accordingly, amounted to a sum which may be considered as the *ultimatum* of legal revenue on the part of any practitioner at the English bar.

These considerations assuredly were not without their due weight; but they seemed as a feather in the balance when

weighed against what was considered by him to be his duty.

In the secret meditations of his closet, and long before he had attained a seat in Parliament, Sir Samuel Romilly had contemplated the rigours of our criminal code with a mixture of horror and indignation. But it was not until the autumn of 1807 that he fully disclosed his purpose to the world. After moving for the necessary documents, by way of securing a foundation for his superstructure, he proposed to soften the rigour of our modern statute law, by inflicting a more adequate, but a less severe, punishment. "The question for consideration," observes he, "is, whether private stealing should remain a capital felony, or be rendered a simple larceny?" The law, as it then stood, had shocked the humanity of prosecutors, of juries, and of judges. The offence which it was the intention of the statute of Queen Elizabeth to prevent, had become more frequent than ever; because, the punishment being too severe, it very often happened that none at all was inflicted. Ought a law, therefore, which encouraged, instead of preventing, crimes, be suffered to remain upon the statute-book? To the authority of Dr. Paley he could oppose that of Mr. Justice Blackstone, who, in his Commentaries, asserts, "that the severity of the criminal law increases the number of offences."

"It strikes me as very extraordinary," adds he, "that in a country, and in a house so wise and humane as this, hundreds are ready to cry out against every attempt to mitigate the rigours of the criminal code; but, if any measure be introduced for the purpose of aggravating its severity, no person was found to object to it. The difference in the estimate of money too, is another reason for making an alteration in the law, as it now stands; for, when this statute was passed, the sum constituting the felony was many times larger than it now is, the plenty of the precious metals having greatly diminished their relative value."

It is here added with great pain, that, after standing over to the next session, this bill was suffered to drop, and the ancient law still prevails.

The conduct of Sir Samuel, on the *Alien Bill*, towards the close of the last session of the late Parliament, still more endeared him to every liberal man in the kingdom, and produced such an effect on the inhabitants of that part of the metropolis which is the seat of government

* Lord Erskine.

government, that he was, from this moment, designated as a fit person to represent Westminster in the new House of Commons.

On this occasion, after bitterly lamenting the harsh measures about to be adopted in respect to foreigners in general, and particularly those who, after obtaining the benefit of an Act of Parliament, were about to be disfranchised by an *ex post-facto law*, he continued as follows:—

"Thus it is, that, availing themselves of precedent after precedent, the present ministers proceed step by step to invade and destroy the liberties of the people. I am, therefore, well aware of the course this house is about to adopt; it will be a course equally unwarrantable to the individuals more immediately concerned, and utterly repugnant to the spirit of all parliamentary proceedings."

Having insisted on this subject with his usual energy, he turned round towards the treasury bench, and, in a tone highly sarcastic, and with a countenance eminently appropriate, concluded as follows:—

"As I suspect we are within a few hours of the termination of our political existence, before the moment of dissolution arrives, let us recollect that we are the Parliament that twice suspended the Habeas Corpus Act, in a moment of profound peace; that we are the confiding Parliament that entrusted his Majesty's ministers with an authority which they never surrendered, when it was no longer wanted; that we are the same Parliament that consented to an indemnification for the abuses and violations they had been guilty of in the exercise of the powers vested in them; that we are the same Parliament that refused to enquire into grievances; that we turned a deaf ear to the complaints of the oppressed, while some of us amused ourselves with their sufferings; that we sanctioned the use of spies and informers; that we sanctioned the circular of a secretary of state, enabling magistrates to act, in cases of libel, without the intervention of a jury; and that now we are about to crown all our labours, by shutting our ports against persecuted foreigners!" The latter part of this speech was received with unbounded applause.

The friends of freedom, all over England, had long beheld, with great sorrow, that Sir Samuel Romilly had hitherto represented petty and dependent

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boroughs, such as Queenborough, Arundel, &c.; and one effort was accordingly made, a few years ago, to return him for the city of Bristol. Having failed in this, the inhabitants of Westminster, at the general election in 1818, pitched upon the ex-solicitor-general as a proper person to represent them in the ensuing parliament. Those alone who witnessed the eagerness, zeal, and enthusiasm, with which he was supported on that occasion, can duly appreciate the popularity of his name, and the high opinion entertained by his fellow-citizens of his talents, patriotism, and virtue. But it was the decree of circumstances that he should never meet that Parliament of which he would have proved so eminent, conspicuous, and, it may be fairly added, so illustrious, a member.

His destiny was connected with that of another, and both life and death seemed but secondary and inferior considerations, when put in comparison with the misery or welfare of one so dearly beloved by him. Lady Romilly had been for some time ill, and, no sooner did a proper opportunity occur, than he conveyed her to the Isle of Wight, for the benefit of the air. But her disorder was too deeply seated to be either repelled or subdued; and it was attended with one circumstance peculiarly unfortunate, for it presented a variety of anomalous appearances, and, by turns, assumed the most fatal and the most flattering symptoms. Thus a fond husband was kept in incessant agitation, until hope, at length, was succeeded by despair, as may be seen from the two following communications, addressed to the celebrated M. Dumont, with whom he had been connected for many years, by all the ties of friendship and esteem.

Cowes; Sept. 27, 1818.

—Dear Dumont,

I did not intend writing to you till tomorrow; but I cannot suffer Mr. Nash's letter to go without inserting a few lines in it.

I need not say how happy we shall be to see you. Your visit, however, will be one of pure charity; for I am afraid you will meet with little pleasure in it. Since I wrote to you, Anne has been worse, and is certainly considered by both the medical attendants as being in some danger. She is at present a little better; but, as for myself, I still apprehend the worst. I take care not to let her nor the poor children see the anxiety I feel; but it costs me a good deal.

With all this, do not suppose that I have

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not quite resolution enough to undertake every thing, and to preserve my health for my children's sake.

I would not have you to communicate my alarm to any one; but I could not wish you to set out upon such a journey without apprising you of the real truth.

I am, my dear Dumont,
with most sincere affection,
Yours,
SAMUEL ROMILLY.

S. Dumont, esq.

Cowes; Sept. 28, 1818.

Dear Dumont,

I cannot, after my letter of yesterday, suffer this post to go without telling you, that my dear Anne is *better*; not very considerably, but yet *she certainly is better*.

I know your kindness and affection for us must have rendered my last letter alarming to you, and therefore I hasten to give you somewhat better news.

Ever, my dear Dumont,
most affectionately yours,
SAMUEL ROMILLY.

S. Dumont, esq.

Mr. Dumont, on his arrival at Cowes, had the pleasure to discover that the patient was so far apparently restored, as to be able to sit up two or three hours every day with the family. But the mind of her forlorn husband was still filled with disquietude and apprehensions; he entertained no confidence of her recovery, and accordingly his anxiety, instead of being relieved, appeared rather to increase. This, of course, was greatly augmented soon after, in consequence of a severe relapse; but, although deprived of sleep for nearly six weeks, he still exhibited the most decided proofs of fortitude and resignation. Twice or thrice, however, he expressed his fears of mental derangement; and, after a dream, which seemed to make a great impression on his mind, he was particularly desirous to know whether his reasoning faculties were not already impaired!

At length, Lady Romilly's case became completely hopeless, and she died in the arms of her two sisters, who had hastened from Wales, on hearing of her melancholy and critical situation. The afflicted husband left Cowes, with great reluctance, on the day after this lamentable event, and proceeded by short and easy journeys to Russel-square, accompanied by his daughter, Miss Romilly, together with his nephew, Dr. Roget; and his friend, Mr. Dumont. On his arrival at his own house, he was attended by his neighbour, Dr. Marcet; while

the physician, alluded to above, passed the night in the same room with him. The patient complained of a sensation, occasioned by something resembling "a furnace" in his head; and soon after exhibited all the unhappy symptoms, which usually accompany a brain fever. In this condition of body and mind, finding himself, by accident, alone in the apartment, he arose in a paroxysm of frenzy and despair, and put an end to his existence, on Monday, Nov. 2, 1818.

Thus died, in the 61st year of his age, Sir Samuel Romilly, a name inferior to none, in the annals of modern times. In all the duties of social life he performed his part so as to obtain the highest eulogiums from every one who approached him. As a son, a father, a husband, and a master, his conduct was exemplary. Beginning with his own family, the circle of his attachment increased until it included friends, relatives, his country, and, finally, the whole human species.

As a lawyer, he was profound, ingenious, luminous; his arguments in the court of chancery were constantly founded on the purest principles of equity, and he was so correct a judge of the practice, that his PRAYER never overstepped the exact limits of propriety. In him, the client, who had justice on his side, found an able supporter, a strenuous defender, and successful advocate.

As a statesman, he wished for a reform of all political abuses; but he knew that he must speak to an unwilling audience, and therefore declined so hopeless a task. Indeed, even when he pointed out the deformities of our criminal code, and wished for a new scale of crimes and punishments, he found himself constantly opposed by all those who fattened on the public abuses, and dreaded lest the extension of a liberal spirit might at length include themselves in the catalogue.

In his temperament, Sir Samuel was nervous in the extreme; in his morals and habits, chaste, correct, and edifying. His constitution was far from being equal to the fatigues it underwent in consequence of the indefatigable ardor of his mind.

In respect to his person, he was tall, thin, and of late debilitated. His face exhibited a pale and hectic hue, that sickly look which is acquired in courts of justice, partly by want of exercise, and partly by seclusion from sun and air. But his qualifications were great

and various. He displayed a master spirit in debate, and exhibited a certain originality of character, and a singularity of attainments, that will not be readily forgotten, either in the senate or at the

bar. Nor will the friends of rational freedom ever forget, that in him they have experienced the loss of an upright citizen, a great lawyer, a distinguished orator, and an eminent patriot.

NOVELTIES OF FRENCH LITERATURE.

Under this head we purpose, in future, to present our Readers with an account of such RECENTLY-PUBLISHED FRENCH WORKS as are most worthy of attention, and particularly those which, from their high price, may not so readily find their way among the British public. The limited space which we can allot to this new department of our Miscellany will not admit of our giving more than a general idea of their contents, and, when occasion may require it, a brief notice of their respective Authors. In adopting this plan, it is not our intention to enter on a formal review of these works, but merely to introduce them to the knowledge of our Readers, by an outline of their leading features, accompanied by such extracts as may blend instruction with amusement. Those who are sufficiently interested by our specimens to desire to purchase the works, may procure them, through their booksellers, at the Depots of Treuttel and Würtz, and of other French houses in and near Soho-square.

THE first work which we will notice is the "Correspondance inédite de l'Abbé Ferdinand Galiani, &c. &c."—Correspondence (never before published,) of the Abbé Ferdinand Galiani, counsellor of the King of Naples, with Madame D'Epinay, Baron Holbach, Baron Grimm, and other celebrated Personages of the 18th Century; printed from the Author's own Manuscripts, and preceded by a Notice of his Life and Works by the late M. Ginguené, with Notes by M. Salfi, and the Abbé Galiani's Dialogue on Women, 2 vols. 8vo. published by Treuttel and Co. in Paris and London.

From the great variety and extent of the Abbé Galiani's acquirements, it is not surprising that the publication of his correspondence should have become an object of competition.* Few persons have given more early indications of genius, or exhibited, in their progress through life, stronger proofs of comprehensive talent. Accordingly, his letters form a most pleasing *mélange*, often presenting deep reflections on policy, wise principles of government, and sometimes striking lessons of morality; the whole enlivened by those agreeable sallies of wit, and happy strokes of humour, which cannot but render them interesting to the general reader.

But, as one of the subjects on which Galiani has composed a most able work, namely, *on Money*, is, from the present circumstances of this country,

in regard to the difficulties, real or pretended, of restoring gold coin to general circulation, of vital importance to the community at large; and as it has long divided the opinions of our statesmen, legislators, and *soi-disant* financiers, we hesitate not to set out with a biographical sketch of its scientific author. For to him the kingdom of Naples is indebted for all the advantages resulting from the lead it has taken of other countries in fixing silver as the standard of value, and developing the mysteries of the monetary system.

Ferdinand Galiani was born in 1728, at Chieti, in the Abruzzo; and was educated at Naples, under the care of his uncle, who was then first chaplain to the king. In the convent of the Celestins he learnt mathematics, and other sciences; and, being taken by the Archbishop into his palace, he there cultivated philosophy, the *belles lettres*, history, and antiquities; but always shewed a marked predilection for subjects relating to commerce and political economy.

At the age of sixteen, being then a member of the Academy of the Emulators, he distinguished himself by a dissertation on the state of money at the time of the Trojan war; which was highly applauded by those most conversant in such matters, and which gave him the first idea of his great work on money. He also translated Locke's "Considerations of the Consequences of the Lowering of Interest and Raising the Value of Money," without any intention of publishing, but merely with a view to his own improvement.

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* There is a spurious edition published by Dentu in Paris, of which the public should beware.

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At eighteen, he undertook a work, "On the Ancient History of the Navigation of the Mediterranean." Laying aside the fictions of the poets, and the darkness of fable, he there elucidated whatever regarded the manners and commerce of the people who inhabited the coasts of this sea in times the most ancient and remote.

About this period his attention was diverted from these serious occupations by an academic adventure. His brother Bernard, member of another academy, had been selected to pronounce a discourse on the Conception of the Virgin, the protectress of that society: being obliged to proceed on a journey, he requested Ferdinand to supply his place. Galiani, having composed an eloquent harangue, presented himself to deliver it on the day appointed. The president, thinking him too young for such a task, and being unacquainted with his abilities, would not allow him to speak before so numerous and select an assemblage; but read a speech which he had himself prepared for the occasion. Galiani, highly incensed, soon avenged himself, but with more wit than prudence. It was then the custom, in that and other academies, when any great man died at Naples, for all the academicians to publish in his praise a collection of pieces in prose and verse. The *jack-ketch*, or public executioner of Naples, happening to die, Galiani seized the opportunity of turning the academy into ridicule. With the assistance of a friend, he quickly composed a collection of very serious pieces, in which the manner and the style of each of the academicians were so well imitated, that each of them acknowledged that he should have been deceived by it, had he not been sure of his not having written the piece signed with his name. This piquant production, which appeared in 1749,* made a greater noise than its authors had foreseen; and, dreading the consequences, they went directly to the minister Tanucci, avowed the fact, stating the cause, and experienced more indulgence than they expected; the king and queen having been among the first who read and laughed at this satirical effusion.

* Under the title of "Componimenti varj per la Morte di Domenico Jannaccone, beneficiere della grand corte della Vicaria, raccolti e dati in luce da Giantonio Sergio, Avvoca Napolitano." Sergio was president of the academy.

Without a knowledge of this anecdote, it would be difficult to conceive how a youth, whose understanding was as solid as it was acute and brilliant, should have begun his career by a panegyric on the common hangman; but the impression of this juvenile indiscretion was soon effaced by the publication of his great treatise on money, which had cost him several years' labour. The happy changes which had successively occurred in the government of the kingdom of Naples, had suddenly brought thither, together with a vast concourse of strangers, a prodigious quantity of specie. The superabundance of French, Spanish, and German gold and silver, had all at once produced a great rise in the price of all commodities, which frightened the inexperienced public, and even alarmed the government. Different remedies were proposed, which would have increased the evil; one wished for laws relative to the exchange, or a fixed price (*maximum*) for all goods; another, for the adulteration of the coin; another, for a paper currency; others, again, for different schemes which were not less disastrous. Galiani's work, published at Naples in 1750, was like a ray of light which first excited surprise, then admiration, and afterwards, by the sound ideas which it diffused, and the wise measures which it caused to be adopted, probably prevented the ruin of the state. The author, who was then only twenty-two years of age, still kept his name concealed, and did not avow himself till his work had met with general approbation.

The archbishop of Tarentum, his uncle, availed himself of this success to obtain for him some preferment in the church, which first induced him to take holy orders. He afterwards sent him to travel all over Italy. Galiani visited all the academies, was presented at the different courts, and found himself everywhere preceded by his rising reputation. Pope Lambertini at Rome, and King Charles Emmanuel III. at Turin, received him with particular kindness, and conversed with him about his work. At Florence, the Academy of La Crusca, and that of Antiquaries, elected him one of their members. The *savans*, whom he met with at Bologna, and at Venice, and likewise belonging to the celebrated university of Padua, were anxious to become acquainted, and establish a correspondence, with him. On his return to Naples in 1753, this was his first occupation, and he devoted himself to it

it all his life with such constancy, that he left at his death four thick volumes of letters from Italian *literati*, and fourteen others from foreign *savans*, ministers, and sovereigns, which, coupled with his own, would contain nearly the literary, and even the political, history of his time.

Among his correspondents were the illustrious Zanotti, Maffei, Bosovich, Winkelmann, Stay, Assemanni, Lami, Cocchi, &c.; besides the most celebrated of the French *savans*, such as d'Alembert, Diderot, Raynal, Batteux, Voltaire, Buffon, Barthélemy, Marmontel, Helvétius, &c. Galiani's active mind, at the same time, embraced several objects of erudition; such as antiquities and natural history. He was the first who undertook to form a collection of the stones and all the volcanic substances ejected from Mount Vesuvius. The eruptions from this volcano, and their disastrous consequences, had often been described; but no one had entertained the same opinion as himself. He wrote a learned dissertation upon this subject, which was not printed till fifteen years after, and sent the manuscript to Pope Benedict XIV. together with his collection. The Pope was so well pleased, that he ordered the latter to be deposited in the rich Museum of the Institute of Bologna, and appointed Galiani to a valuable canonry. Indeed, he had given his holiness a spiritual hint, by writing on one of the cases, after the words *Beatissime Pater*, the following, taken from the Gospel:—*Fac ut lapides isti panes fiant.* Before the death of his uncle, he had already obtained some other valuable church preferment, which yielded both profit and honour. Thus, his fortune increased with his fame. He acquired the title of an eloquent orator by a funeral oration on his benefactor, Benedict XIV. who died in 1758. Diderot considered this as a very fine composition.

Galiani had recently established his reputation as a learned antiquary. Being a member of the Academy of Herculaneum, founded by Charles III. and composed of *savans*, charged to examine the admirable remains of ancient art dug up from that city, from Pompeii, and Stabia, he published several memoirs in the first volume of the "Antiquities of Herculaneum."

In January, 1759, having been previously made Chancellor of State, he was appointed secretary of the embassy to France, and set out for Paris. This

was the theatre where he shone to the greatest advantage, by the depth of his understanding, the brilliancy of his wit, and his inexhaustible fund of pleasantry. On his first presentation at Versailles, his diminutive stature and canonical costume excited the mirth of all the courtiers; Galiani, not in the least disconcerted, looked about him, and, making the customary bows, said modestly to the king: "Sire, you see at present a sample of the secretary; the secretary will shew himself by-and-by." This unexpected sally turned the laugh in his favour, and he soon became the friend of all the philosophers and wits of the day, frequenting the most select societies and coteries. Amidst his official and other correspondence, he neglected none of his favourite occupations. He wrote his *Dialogue sur les Femmes*, inserted at the beginning of his letters; and began his Commentary on Horace, an original and very learned production, several parts of which were published by the Abbé Arnaud, in his *Gazette Littéraire*.

Having been appointed a member of the Council of Commerce at Naples, in 1764, he made a journey to England, when the celebrated scholar, the Marquis Caracciolo was the Neapolitan ambassador in London. He returned to Paris by way of Holland, having collected a vast variety of information in both countries; and soon after composed his *Dialogues sur le Commerce des Blés*, under the name of the Chevalier Zanobi. This work made a great noise, being in opposition to the system of the economists, who maintained, that the free exportation of corn, authorised by the king's edict, was not the cause of the rise in the price, and of the scarcity which ensued. This party-question having created a great ferment in the public mind, our author reasoned on the matter with so much freedom and wit, that he thought proper not to publish his work till after his return to Naples. It appeared in 1770, under the auspices of Diderot, who sent a copy to Voltaire. The latter, in reply, exclaimed, "What a charming production! One could imagine, that Plato and Moliere had combined to compose this work." In the *Questions sur l'Encyclopédie*, at the article *blé*, Voltaire says, "The Abbé Galiani, although a Neapolitan, has written, in French, Dialogues on the Exportation of Corn, as entertaining as our best novels, and as instructive as our most serious books. If this work did not tend to lower the price of bread, it afforded

afforded much amusement to the nation, which was still better."

Being appointed secretary to the Council of Commerce, of which he was already a member; and also a member of the Administration of the Royal Domains; this increase of business did not interrupt his intercourse with the Muses. His constant predilection for Horace suggested to him a treatise "On the Habitual Instincts and Tastes of Man, or Principles of the Law of Nature and Nations, derived from the poetical works of Horace. He has nearly completed it, and it still remains unpublished. It is divided into three books; the first treats of the natural instincts of man; the second, of his habits; and the third, of primitive laws. The whole system, the facts, the maxims, and the theories, are demonstrated by passages from Horace, without recurring to any author, philosopher, or other authority whatever. It is preceded by a Life of Horace, also taken from his poetical works, infinitely better and more complete than is to be found in any of the editions of Algarotti.

Galiani was passionately fond of music, having cultivated that science from his youth, and made a collection of the choicest musical compositions. He possessed a valuable and well-chosen library, as well as a museum of antique coins, scarce medals, intaglios, cameos, and a few statues, far surpassing any other cabinet at Naples.

In the year 1782, Galiani was appointed first assessor of the council general of finances; and, in 1784, he was nominated to other situations of trust and importance; when, being overwhelmed by the multiplicity of his labours, and the continual exertion of his faculties, his health began to decline. In 1785, he had a first attack of apoplexy, from which he recovered, and, to prevent the return of a similar complaint, he travelled into Apulia. In 1787, he took a longer journey, and went as far as Venice. On his return to Naples, he gradually grew worse; but, to the last, he preserved his natural vivacity, turning every thing into pleasantry. However, he fulfilled the duties of religion with due decorum and solemnity, and died peaceably on the 30th of October, 1787, at the age of fifty-nine.

From this brief notice of his life and writings, it may be inferred, that Galiani's correspondence displays the original genius, as well as the diversified

talents, of its author. During his stay in Paris, he had closely applied himself to write French with elegance and correctness; and his letters, from 1765 to 1781, will shew how completely he had succeeded. Like his conversation, full of life and humour, they embrace a great variety of subjects; some of the most important of which he discusses with as much ease and familiarity as those of the most trivial nature. For instance, in a letter addressed to M. Suard, in 1770, relative to the *Dialogues sur le Commerce des Blés*, he says, "You tell me, that, after reading my book, you are not much better informed in regard to the main point of the question. What! you who belong to Diderot's sect and mine, do you not read the white of the pages of a work? I care not that those who read only the black of the writing have seen nothing decisive in my book. But I beg you to read the white—read what I have not written, and which is there notwithstanding; and this is what you will find. In every government, corn laws assume the temper of mind of the government. Under a despot, free exportation is impossible, the tyrant is too much afraid of the cries of his starving slaves. In a democracy, the liberty of exportation is natural and infallible; the governing and the governed are the same persons, confidence is unbounded. In a mixed and temperate government, this liberty cannot but be modified and temperate.

"Corollary. If you meddle too much with the corn laws in France, by succeeding, you alter the form and the constitution of the government, whether this change be the cause or the effect of the entire liberty of exportation. Now, a change of the constitution is a very fine thing when it is made, but a very abominable thing to make. It creates a glorious confusion for two or three entire generations, and confers a benefit on posterity only. Posterity are possible beings, and we are real ones. Must the real ones concern themselves so much for the possible beings as to be miserable on their account? No: keep your government and your corn.

"You agree with me that regulations are necessary in France; but you do not approve of mine. What are mine? I have granted a bounty to all those who shall bring corn to the poor starving inhabitants of Limousin, &c. What the deuce have you written? you will exclaim: that is not in your Dialogues. It is, I tell you seriously: look again closely.

closely. Lay down as an axiom, that, in all governments, bounty and tax are synonymous. All that a sovereign does not take from you, he gives you. A fine maxim! you will say. It is not otherwise, I repeat coolly: a sovereign has no other revenues than taxes. If he wishes to give, he must take; *et e converso*, when he does not take, he gives. What is a comptroller-general of finance? A great juggler. He has in his hand the magic wand, commonly called letters patent, decrees, proclamations, &c. and he shews off a great many clever tricks, sometimes really performed, sometimes not; yet the number of balls he holds is always the same."

Our limits will not permit us to follow our author to the extent of his reasoning; which he pursues, to the conviction of his correspondent, in the same original style.

Galiani appears not to have been very partial to the English. In one of his letters, he says: "Apropos of travellers. We have here at Naples, my Lord Shelburne. He is a very amiable Englishman, a very rare thing. He has

been Secretary of State in London, a thing by no means uncommon.

In another letter from Naples, he says, "These masquerades have brought us no less than fifty-two Englishmen, and about thirty foreigners of other nations. They have attracted these visitors from the carnival of Rome, and from that of Venice. We shall gain a hundred thousand crowns in a few days. My Lord Clive alone could spend as much, by purchasing bad copies of pictures for originals. He is here, and buys paintings, being persuaded that diamonds inspire a taste for the fine arts. This is true to a certain point; for it is also true, that *stultitiam patiuntur opes*."

To conclude, in a letter, also from Naples, he says, "The only good thing that Mr. Sterne, that tiresome man, has uttered, is when he said to me—It is better to die in Paris than to live in Naples." We presume that Galiapi here alludes to Sterne's conversation, which might, perhaps, be rather of too sentimental, or too serious a cast to please our facetious author, who certainly could not justly apply the epithet *tiresome* to Sterne's writings.

COLLECTIONS FROM AMERICAN LITERATURE.

THE NATIVE TRIBES OF NORTH AMERICA;
BY JOHN DUNNE, ESQ.

I ANXIOUSLY availed myself of a favourable opportunity to obtain some insight into the real state of the natives of North America. I knew from a thousand sources, that they hunted, and fought, and harangued; that they danced and sung, and amused themselves with various sports; but I was at a loss to know whether they were satisfied with those exertions of their powers, or amused themselves in their hours of leisure, between the busy acts of life, with exercises of memory, invention, and fancy; whether they laughed and wept at fictitious tales as we do, and conjured up the forms of imaginary beings to divert and instruct them. Not content with seeing the bark of a wigwam, and the outside ceremonial exhibited to strangers, I wished to know what passed in its recesses, and in the hearts of its inhabitants. My wishes were, in this respect, fully gratified by the friendship of a Miami chief, who, adopting me according to their custom, in the place of a deceased friend, by whose name I was distinguished, entered warmly into my views, and gave me his confidence. I have derived

from him a great deal of information relative to his countrymen, which I at least think interesting. For the present, I shall confine myself to notices respecting this friendly chief, and some of the works of Indian fancy, which he communicated, with the addition of a few general remarks upon Indian language. In the examples I have selected for the view of my friends, I have preserved the incidents with fidelity, as he related them; but, unless I could represent them on paper with the united powers of an actor and an improvisatore, an actor too, that extends his imitations even to animals, it would be impossible to give an idea of the expressive effect of his relations. The chief I speak of, is the celebrated Tchikanakoa, who commanded the united Indians at the defeat of general St. Clair; an uncommon man, —for with the talents and fame of an accomplished warrior, he is the uniform supporter of peace and order among five or six tribes who put their trust in him; simple, wise, temperate, ardent in his pursuits; speaking different languages eloquently; attached to the hereditary chief of his tribe, whom he supports, though he might supplant; preserving his dignity among the vulgar of every

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every rank, by a correct reserve; to his friends, as it were, unembodied, showing all the movements of his soul, gay, witty, pathetic, playful by turns, as his feelings are drawn forth by natural occasions; above all things sincere. Such is the outline of the character of that nobly-endowed Indian, who gratified my curiosity by recitals of the tales and fables of his countrymen, of which the following are a specimen. While the weapons, dresses, and trinkets, of these people find their way into our cabinets, these ornaments, drawn from the Indian wardrobe of the mind, the dresses in which they exhibit the creations of their fancy, may by some be thought not incurious.* The North-American Indians have no other, for, far to the southward of the Missouri, as I have been informed, and from thence to the Northern Ocean, they have no idea of poetry, as it derives its character from rhyme or measure. Their songs are short enthusiastic sentences, subjected to no laws of composition, accompanied by monotonous music, either rapid or slow, according to the subject, or the fancy of the singer. Their apogues are numerous and ingenious, abounding with incidents, and are all calculated to convey some favourite lesson. Their tales, too, generally inculcate some moral truth, or some maxim of prudence or policy. I recollect one where the misfortunes of a great chief are so linked with his vices, and wind up so fatally at last, that a man of worth, whom he sought to oppress, is, by his own agency, made the instrument of his destruction, and established as his successor. The private virtues of this successor, particularly his respect for the other sex, the want of which was the great vice of his predecessor, is made the foundation of his fame, and of the prosperity which attended him through life. This is one of the tales of the women. Another is addressed to the youth, teaching them how to avoid or overcome those often fatal panics to which unforeseen accidents in the woods expose young hunters; this is done by enumerating the terrifying appearances most likely to occur, and accounting for them in a natural way. In another, the particular duties of women are enforced, by showing how certain women who

deviated from ordinary rules, were persecuted by the Manitoo of the woods; in the progress of which, they are made to owe their safety, in various trials, to some particular act of female discretion or delicacy, which they had before neglected.

The Indians have their Circe as well as the Greeks; she is very seducing, and the fate of her votaries very terrible; the strokes of the pencil, by which she is drawn are masterly, but the tales respecting this lady are only calculated for the ears of the men. This people, worthy a better fate, are gradually degenerating and wasting away; I have seen an Indian nation already so degraded, that it cannot produce a single orator. Half a century will efface their best peculiarities, and, so multiplied are the causes of their decline, perhaps extinguish them altogether. "The dark cloud from the east, (the strong painting of the Miami chieftain,) dashing against our coast, bursting on our shores, and at length drifting its wreck in broken, but still spreading and advancing, masses over our land, has not only destroyed whole nations of Indians, but has cankered and withered and blasted whatever is left that bears the Indian name." If it be true that a taste for pleasures not merely sensual, refines those sensibilities that conduct to the extremes of happiness or misery, perhaps the slight view I have given in the following pages, of the innocent amusements of the Indian people, may furnish an additional motive to treat them with humanity. The only excuse for the harsh dominion assumed by man over the brutes, is, that the stroke which deprives them of existence, is neither painfully anticipated nor long the subject of surviving regret. It is far different with the Indian; his anticipations are terrible; he sees his approaching ruin, he sees it appalled; it haunts him in his solitude, it fills him with bitterness when he beholds his devoted children. The tales of his ancestors recall its first distant approaches. The sound of the axe in the neighbouring forest tells him it is at hand! Under circumstances so awful, I was anxious to snatch up a few slight memorials of this people, before their fate should be finally sealed. It is a part of the destiny of an unlettered people, to write their memorials with the pen of a stranger. They have no alternative, imperfect representation, or blank oblivion. But of whom are we speaking? Who are these evanescent tribes? and in what class of created beings

* These are Miami tales and fables. There is a passage in Mr. Gibbon, where that writer expresses himself with enthusiasm, on the subject of an original Iroquois tale.

beings in posterity to place them? ask the Abenaki, he will tell you, describing himself by the name of his nation, that he is *the man of the land*; ask the Illinois, he will tell you boldly, he is *Ilini*, (sometimes pronounced Ilini,) *the man*; ask the Iroquois, he claims to be *onghi onwi, the real man*; ask the numerous nations who speak the Algonquin tongue, their pretensions advance, for they assert they are *Nishinapek*, (their common name,) *doubly men*; ask their Spanish neighbours, they call them *barbarian infidels*; ask the American frontier settler, (whom they style *Kichimucan*, literally *long knife*,) by him they are denominated *savages*,—the Canadian too affirms, *Ce sont des sauvages*; ask the Pans, the Raynals, and those other wise men of Europe, who, without ever having seen the smoke of an Indian village, take the trouble, at three thousand miles distance, to dogmatize and write volumes upon their nature, powers, and capacities, physical, moral, and intellectual; these great men will tell you they are *an inferior race of men*. To what opinion shall we hold? what constitutes a man? what energies entitle him to rank high in his species? If a well organized brain, a bosom stored with natural feelings and affections; if a body active and enduring, a passion for sports, a love for manly pleasures; if contempt of danger, the firm grasp of friendship, the fire of eloquence, the devotion to a country; if the combinations, more or less varied, of these active, heroic, and social virtues, are the characteristics of a man, I do from my soul believe the Indian testimony; *the man of the land is a man, a real man*, and not of that *inferior race of men*, conceived by the philosophers. Observe too at what time this estimate of Indian talent is made, while the Indian is yet in his infancy, and in the gristle; with a scanty agriculture, no pastoral riches, his resource the wilderness: less advanced in the paths of civilized life, than the half-lettered Greek tribes, when they first united under the banners of Agamemnon; those very tribes who a few centuries afterwards replaced the names of Achilles, Ulysses, and Nestor, with those of Epaminondas, Plato, and Homer. I have named Homer, but certainly without any profane allusion, the simple reductions here communicated, are the first dawning of genius; such tales and fables as might have passed current at the Scæan gate, or

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beguiled the hours at the ships, or under the tents at the Scamander. Though the age of Homer would have disclaimed them, may they not resemble the amusements of the age of Homer's heroes, the precursors of Homer!

AN INSTRUCTIVE FABLE OF THE INDIANS;
TRANSLATED BY JOHN DUNNE, ESQ.

The wolf, glutted with the blood of the dam, spared the fawn for a time. It was of a very tender age, and milk-white. He was diverted by its innocent sports, and soon became so dazzled with the beautiful whiteness of its skin, that he wished for nothing so much as to exchange his wolf's garb for a coat of the same colour. He communicated his wishes to his uncle, the fox, who assured him, that, at the expense of a little pain, the thing was easy; he had only to set fire to the trees, which the last storm had blown down, and so soon as the flames were at their height, pass rapidly from one end to the other, between the rows, and he would certainly come out milk-white. The wolf, despising the pain, got every thing ready; but, from his eagerness to improve his beauty, having begun to run the gauntlet before the flames had arrived at the fox's pitch, he came out of the further end neither milk-white, as he expected, nor scorched to death, as the fox expected, but half suffocated, and without a pile of hair. The fox, who, while the business was depending, had been employed in ogling the fawn, as soon as he saw his nephew appear not above half roasted, thought it a convenient time to decamp. The fawn, caught by the kindness of the wolf, omitted to improve a thousand opportunities which the wolf's weakness afforded her to effect an escape. The moons kept their pace, the wolf gained strength, the fawn grew in stature, and their confidence in each other increased. The wolf's friends, observing the fawn's growth, and the wide range he permitted her to take, taxed the wolf with his imprudence. "Do you imagine," cries the wolf, "I am weak enough to think that this fawn, which I have reared up to deer's estate, in habits of obedience, will, after so much experience of me, dare to play tricks? Your fears make you feed upon half-grown skeletons, and tremble at shadows. I judge better. If I let a day pass, after this raw-boned fawn shall have added flesh to stature, then impeach my wisdom." The wished-for day at length

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length arrived, and all the beasts and birds were summoned to partake of the wolf's feast, the fox alone excepted. The wolf consulted them about the distribution of the parts. To one the tongue was assigned, to another the heart, to another the hoofs, and by common consent the dung was allotted to the turkey-buzzard. The deer, alarmed at the debates, feeling her strength, and recollecting the fate of many a hind and caribou of her own plump qualities, suddenly betook herself to flight; and, just as the council had completed the division of her limbs, the news was brought that she had been seen using them very nimbly in bounding across the plain, and was at that moment entering the woods. "She is taking her accustomed range," cries the wolf; "it is her daily practice, she will presently return." The panther advised speedy measures, and offered his services; the bear and his friends were afraid to trust him; the hare took the fearful side. Thus, while the wolf indulged his hopes and the others their jealousies, the time for an effectual pursuit was suffered to pass unimproved, and the guests dispersed growling and hungry. The wolf, recovering from his dream, at length hit off the scent, and set himself, in good earnest, to recover his prey. He proceeded, without coming to fault, till he arrived at an extensive clearing in the woods, where the men were employed pitting their corn. Forgetting that his depredations had made them his enemies, he presumptuously solicited the good offices of these men to discover the deer, which they had the moment before hid in one of the pits, for the purpose of frustrating his pursuit. The advice he received from them, his

confidence led him to adopt; and, of course, he was led astray. The white deer refreshed, and honestly counselled, proceeded through a safe tract of the forest, and, having arrived at and crossed a rapid river, posted herself upon an over-hanging cliff on the opposite side. The wolf, after prowling long in vain, was at length brought to his senses; and, now resolving to pursue the very opposite path to that he had been advised to take, again fell upon the scent, and urged the chase with such speed, that he reached the bank of the river directly opposite the white deer's cliff, before she had quitted her station. Her image, reflected from the cliff, realized the object of his pursuit. The curling motion of the waters, transferred by him to the reflected image, he mistook for the distortions of laughter. Inflamed by the supposed insult, ashamed of his past errors, and resolved now at length to preclude all possibility of escape, he plunged headlong into the water, grasping the shadow of the deer, already devoured in imagination. A pointed flint concealed under the surface, received the whole weight of his descending fury. Stunned by the shock, he was incapable of resisting the force of the current, which soon swept him down the neighbouring rapids, and relieved the trembling fawn from her enemy, at the very moment of his most determined vengeance. The white deer departed from the cliff, secure from immediate danger, yet solitary and friendless; but soon after, taking shelter under the branching antlers of a young male of her own species, she exchanged the fawnings of the wolf for the endearments of a protector.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE LITTLE CHIMNEY-SWEEPER.

WHENCE does that sound mine ear assail,
When Nature, tired, would sleep?
Ah, me! it is the piteous cry
Of yonder little sweep.

Rous'd at the summer's earliest dawn,
He quits his straw retreat;
And in the winter, long ere light,
He wails thro' every street.

By few his plaint is heard, poor child!
Where many soundly sleep;
Cold stones his tender feet oppress
With pain, that makes him weep.
Whilst children, at his early age,
Are sportive, happy, free,

He must some narrow flue ascend,
Wounded in back and knee.

Shall we then view the ignoble stain,—
A stain so foul and deep?
Yet seem regardless of thy woes,

Poor HAPLESS CHIMNEY-SWEEP!

B. P. W.

LOVE AND HATE.

WRETCHED Hate and Love
Cannot live together;
Love is full of sporting,
Hate is full of spleen:
Love like zephyr's breeze,
Hate like north-wind's weather;
Love, like zephyr, warm,
Hate, like north-wind, keen.

Love

Love is full of fire,
Hate's frosts ne'er expire ;
Love is happy, Hate is mad :
Love is soft and mild,
Hate is fierce and wild ;
Love is good, and Hate is bad.
Hate, I do reject thee ;
Love, I do elect thee :
Oh, my fair, my fair, is dear !
Hate, I do defy thee ;
Oh, sweet Laura, hie thee !
Why wast not sooner here ?

ODE TO THE ENGLISH PETITIONERS
FOR RETRENCHMENT.

CORRUPTION long, with gripping hand,
Hath rode triumphant thro' the land,
Nor once receiv'd a check ;
And will you longer, fools, submit ?
Resist the whip, the spur, the bit,
And break the demon's neck.

The prince, the peasant, are the same,
Men only differ by some name,
High title, or degree :
The coward, when provok'd, is brave,
What else but silence makes the slave ?
Speak, and you must be free.

Avoid the smooth, the courtly phrase,
Its suits not these distressful days ;
Resume the manly tone,
Which 'erst in England hath been heard,
And kings from tyranny deterr'd,
Or hurl'd them from the throne.
Against th' unpleasing sound awhile,
Tho' ministers and minions vile
May close the Regent's ear ;
Still louder speak, from day to day,
Danger awaits you in delay ;
To triumph—persevere.

Shall Englishmen o'ercome each foe,
And now at home those rights forego,
Enjoy'd by none beside ?
Degenerate race !—ah ! then in vain,
Your birthrights sacred to maintain,
Hampden and Sydney died.

N.

FROM THE GERMAN OF VON SALIS.
THE plaited chain I often wear
A double charm possesses,
Compos'd of lovely Aza's hair,
I load it with caresses :

PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

To MR. JOHN READ, of Tipton; for a new System of working and getting the Main or Thick Mine of Coal.

THIS new system of working is particularly adapted to the main or principal bed of coal known to be in Staffordshire, Worcestershire, and part of Shropshire, commonly called the thick main or ten-yard coal, and may be applicable to other thick veins, or mines, or coal, in England and Wales; it is intended to obtain a larger quantity of coal from such mines than has on the

average been yet produced. Instead of working the coal by means of insulated or detached pillars, it consists in getting the coal in sections or divisions, from eight to twenty yards more or less in width, or as wide as the strength of the roof will admit one rib of coal from six to eight yards in width, or about one half of the width of the sections to be left between every two sections, and a great part of the coal in the ribs so left may be got afterwards.

This new system of working may be

And, then, 'twas Friendship's hand that wove it ;
Say, can you wonder that I love it ?

There's not a link that forms the chain,
Which has not met my kiss oft ;
And not a source of all my pain,
That has not teem'd with bliss oft :
For there's a joy in grief I find,
Which leaves a pleasing thrill behind.

And then the pangs for those at rest
Are easy to be borne with,
Compar'd with those my aching breast
Hath recently been torn with :
Between the two, there's no compare,
A wounded spirit who can bear ?

The friend whose fingers wove the chain,
(May happiness await him,)
Altho' he does not friend remain,
I'm not dispos'd to hate him :
For oh ! I love, and cannot spurn,
Tho', like a new-crush'd worm, I turn !

M A R O W . L I L L Y .

ITALY :

Imitated from Göthe, by the Author of "the Empire of the Nairs."

K NOW'ST the land where, in the fragrant bower,
The orange blooms and spreads a golden show'r,
Where genial gales caress an azure sky,
Where myrtles sprout, and laurels wave on high ?

Know'st thou the land ? with thee, with thee,
There will I go,—THERE LOVE IS LIBERTY.

Know'st thou the land, the scene of grey renown,
Where seven hills support a triple crown ;
Where gods and men in polish'd marble stand,
And beauty breathes beneath the sculptor's hand ?

Know'st thou the land ? with thee, with thee,
There will I go,—THERE LOVE IS LIBERTY.

Know'st thou the land, to reach whose vales below

The mule must climb o'er pyramids of snow,
Where gentle Love succeeds thro' music's aid,
Strikes the guitar, and joins the serenade ?
Know'st thou the land ? with thee, with thee,
There will I go,—THERE LOVE IS LIBERTY.

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adopted, by getting the sections and abandoning the ribs; in which case the sections must be formed and worked as before; but the ribs may be left narrower. The new system may also be applied and worked upon by leaving the ribs broader. In this case the sections to be made of the same dimensions, and worked in the same manner, as those already described, and broad ribs of about two-thirds of the width of the sections more or less, to be left between every two sections; and, after the sections are all worked out, then proceed to work the broad ribs, which may be done in much the same manner as the ribs are already directed to be worked; but, in getting such broad ribs, it may be necessary to leave some small portions of coal against the old works to support the workings. It should be remarked that levels to take off the water, and air heads to carry off the damp air, will be as much required in this system of working as in the old method.

To MR. LOUIS FELIX VALLET, of Walbrook; for the Manufacture of a New Ornamental Surface to Metal or Metallic Composition.

The process of giving the new ornamental surface on metals or metallic compositions consists in employing those acids and saline compounds and substances which chemically act upon tin, and which, when employed in the manner to be stated, presently give to the metal or metallic compositions to which they are applied, the appearance of a crystalline surface variously modified; to produce this effect, the metal or metallic composition ought to be previously tinned or covered with a thin coat of tin. If the metal be pure tin, it requires no previous preparation. All grease remaining on the tinned surface, in consequence of tinning, is to be taken off with a solution of pot-ash, soap, or any alkaline substances. The tin or tinned surface should then be washed with pure water, dried and heated to a temperature which the hand can bear; when the surface has thus been cleaned and heated, any of the acids which act upon tin, or the vapours of these, will cause the desired appearance of crystallisation, but preference is given to the following composition, which may conveniently be laid over with a brush or a sponge:—Take one part by measure of sulphuric acid, dilute it with five parts of water. Take also one part of nitric acid, and dilute it with an equal bulk of water, and keep each of the mixtures separate;

then take ten parts of the sulphuric acid, dilute it in the manner before stated, and mix it with one part of the diluted nitric acid, and then apply this mixed acid to the tin or to the tinned surface with a pencil or sponge as above directed, and repeat the application of the said composition for several times successively, or until the result you expect proves satisfactory: when this has been done, the crystalline surface may be covered with a varnish or japan more or less transparent and colourless, or coloured; and, lastly, polished in the usual manner.

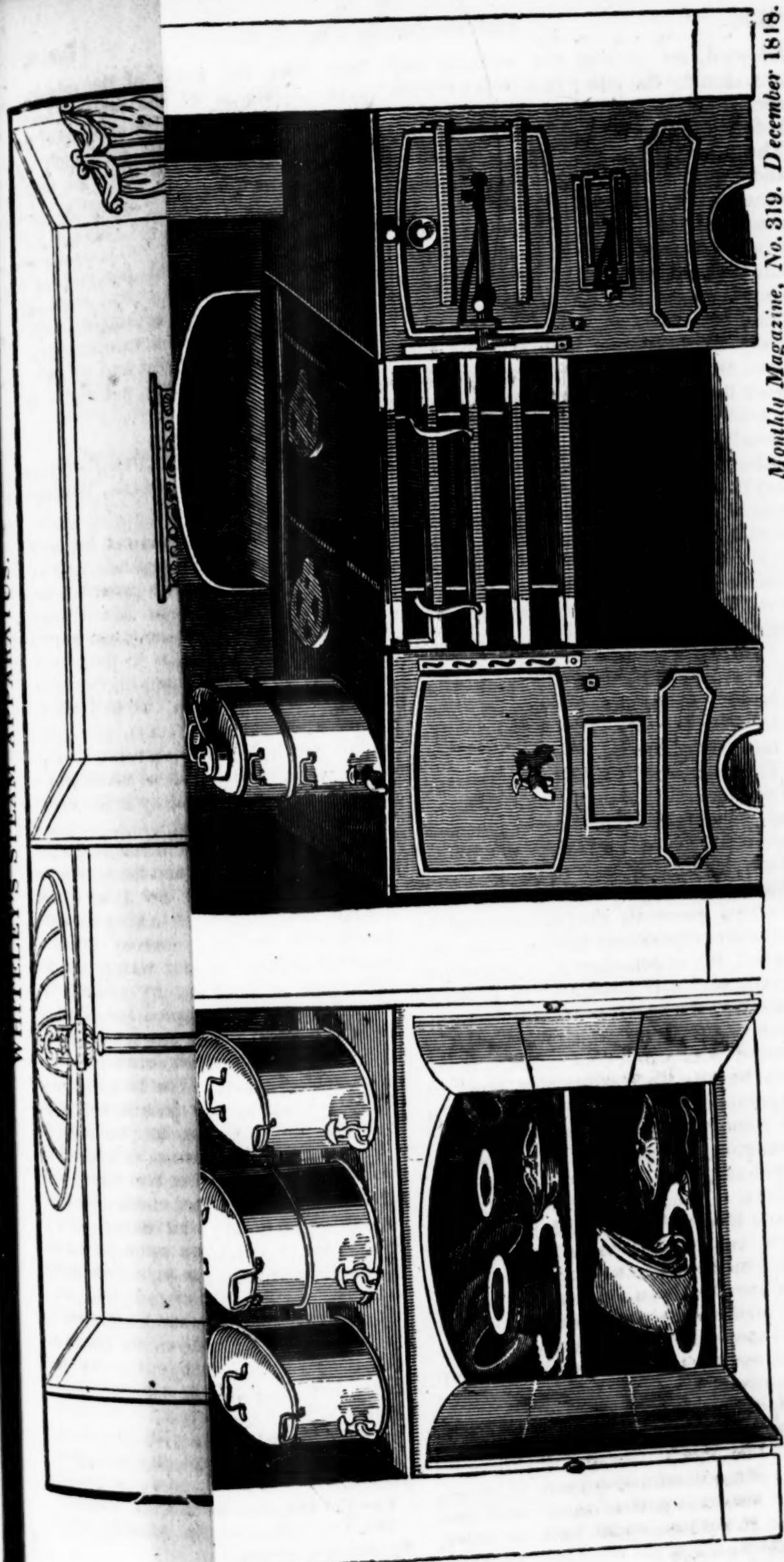
MR. WHITELEY'S KITCHEN-RANGE and APPARATUS for COOKING, WASHING, &c. (with a Plate.)

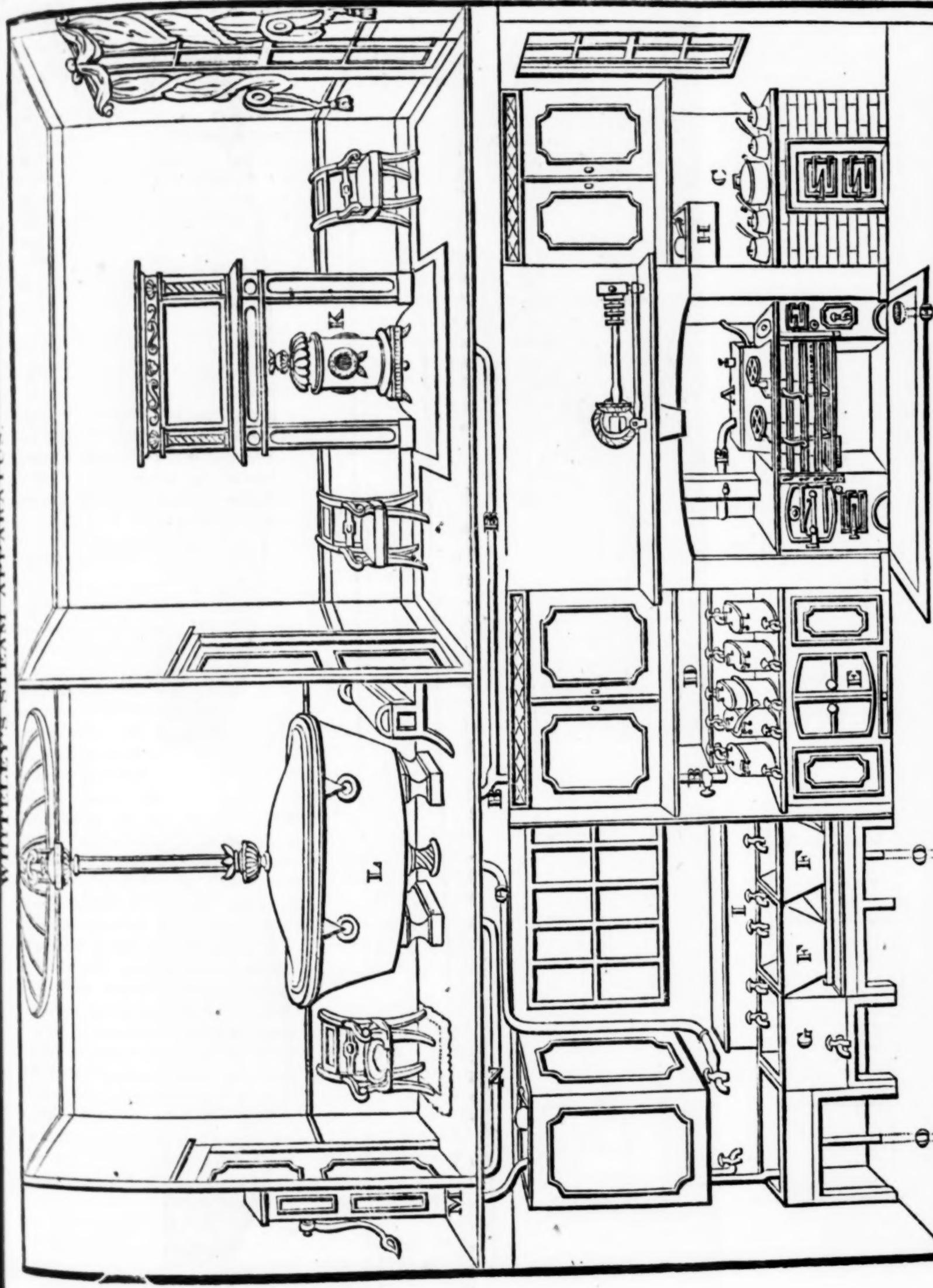
As Mr. Whiteley claims the invention by which the receptacle for water in a kitchen-range is carried behind the fire, (described in Mr. Walker's grate, in a late Number,) and has displayed much originality in the arrangement of the various apparatus for cooking and washing by steam, we have, for the information of our readers, given place to his engravings representing these several contrivances; all of which may be viewed at his manufactory in Rosamond-street.

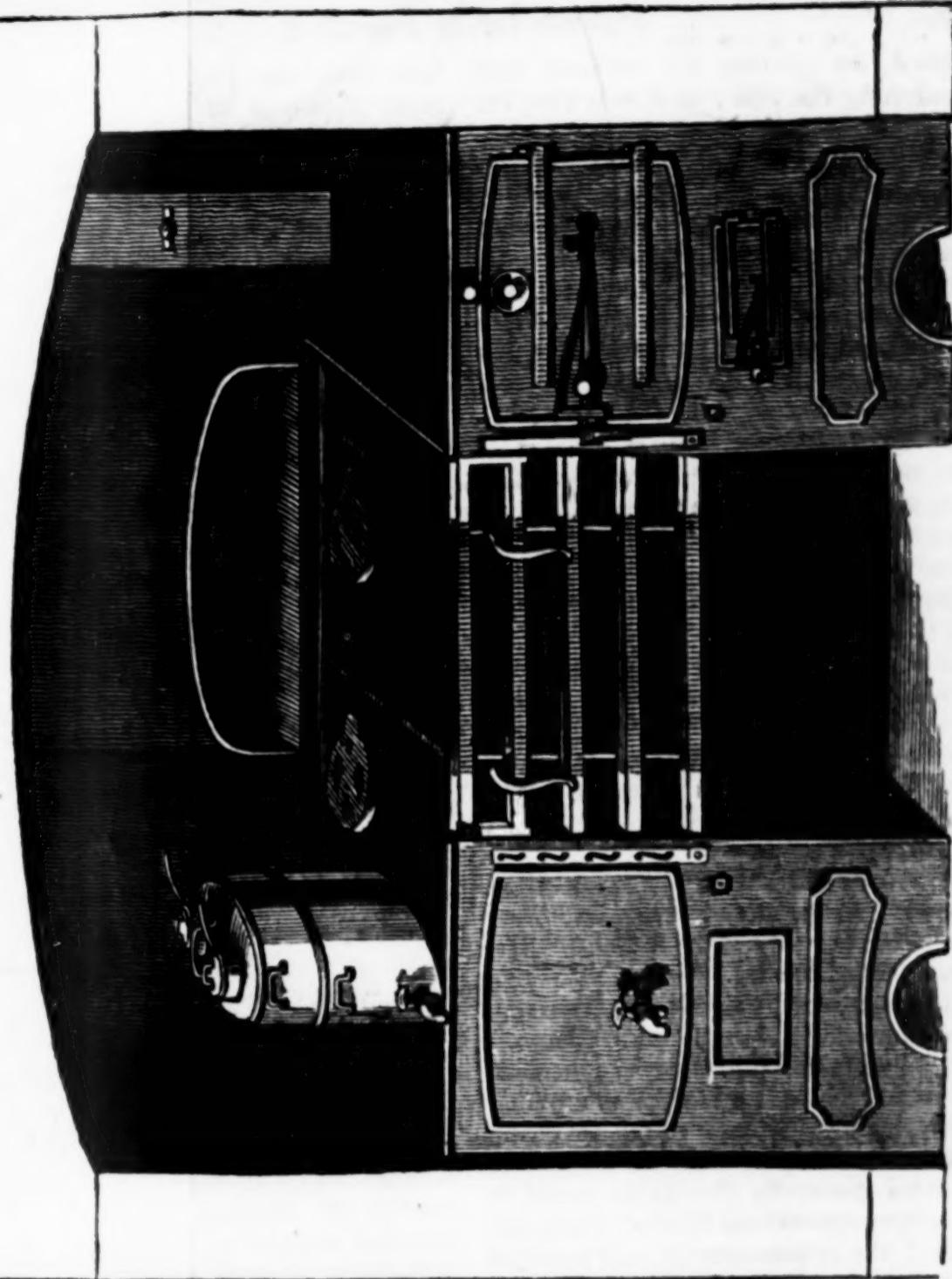
In his Self-acting Kitchen Range, the boiler forms one hob and the back in one entire vessel; and the fire lying against it is, he says, sufficient to keep the water continually boiling, thereby giving a constant supply of hot water, and the advantage of cooking by steam: the other hob can be occupied according to the wants of the purchaser, either with an oven on Count Rumford's principle, or an ironing-stove. The bars may likewise be made to any length, with spit-racks, winding cheeks, &c. the same as ranges on the common principle.—The Plate shows a range five feet wide, with spit-racks, two winding cheeks, an oven on the right hand; and boiler, with a double set of steamers upon it, on the left hand; also a steam-pipe from boiler to recess, on the side of fire-place, supplying three steamers and a hot closet.

The other Plate shows the boiler attached to a kitchen range, with an oven on the left hand and heater-stove on the right.

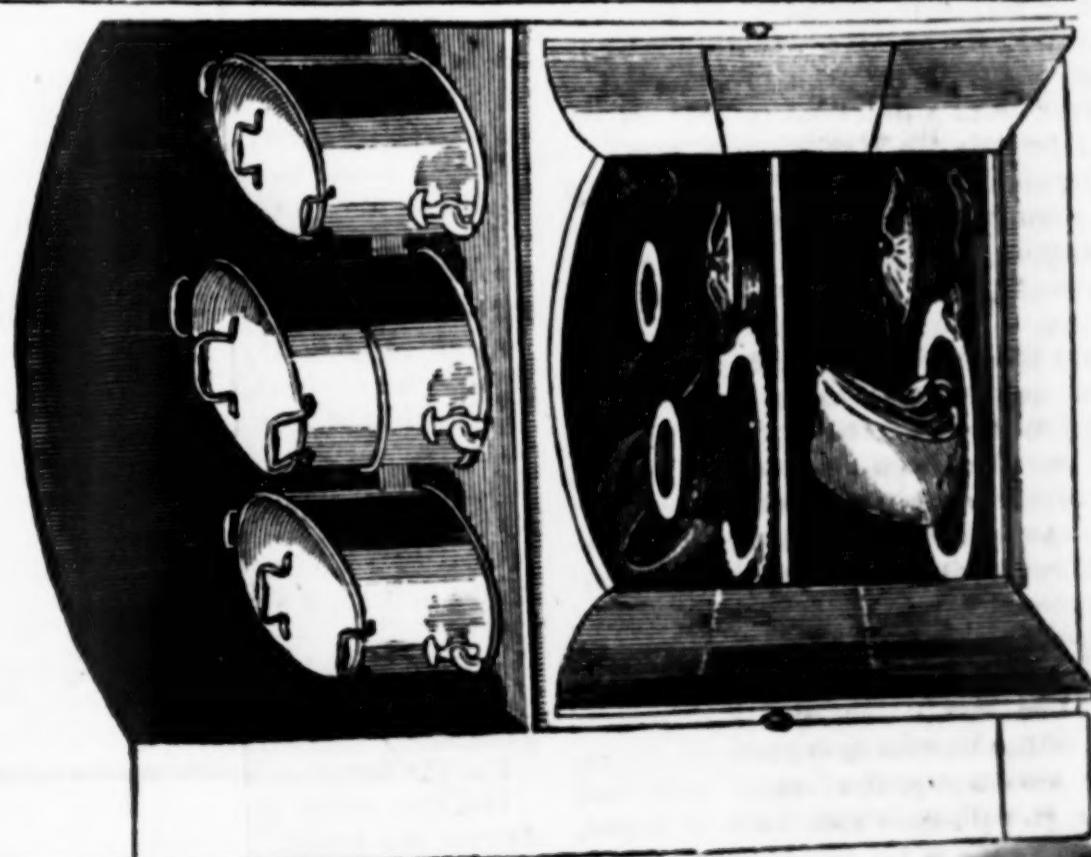
- A—The boiler at the back of the range.
- B—The steam-pipe leading to each department.
- C—The hot-plate or stewing stove.
- D—The steam-kettles standing on a dresser in a recess.
- E—A hot closet under the dresser.
- P—Washing.

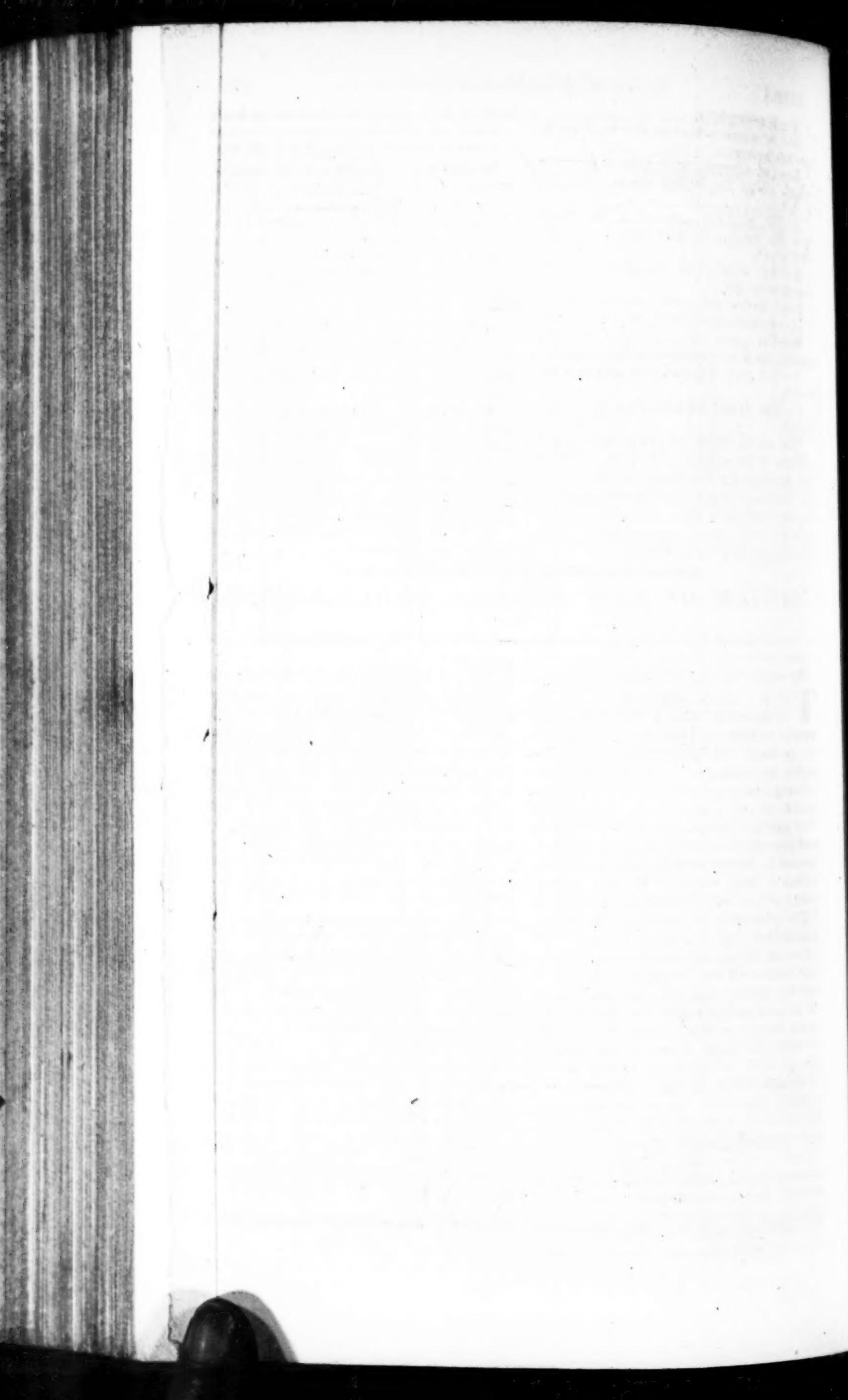






PATENT SELF-ACTING KITCHEN RANGE.





P—Washing-tubs.

G—A wooden trough for boiling the clothes by steam.

H—The cistern, with ball and cock, which keeps the boiler always supplied with water.

I—The pipe for conveying the steam into the wash-tubs, and also a pipe for cold water.

K—An ornamental cylinder to heat rooms by steam.

L—A bath-room, with bath complete.

M—An hydraulic pump, when necessary.

N—The pipes for conveying the cold water from the pump to a cistern or bath.

O—The pipes for carrying off the waste water.

P—The drain for receiving the waste water.

The social utility of these new applications of the agency of STEAM, must be our apology for dwelling on them, and for inviting other communications on similar subjects from artizans, or from persons who have experienced their advantages or disadvantages.

LIST OF NEW PATENTS; and we earnestly solicit the Patentees to favour us with copies or extracts of their Specifications.

W. BOOTH, of Eckington, Derbyshire, turner in wood; for a method of making by a certain machine wooden clogs for pattens, wooden clogs or soles for shoes, and a description of wooden clogs, commonly known by the name of the Devonshire clogs, or by whatsoever other name the same several clogs are commonly called.—April 8.

G. LANG and R. SMITH, both printers in Glasgow; for a mode of producing the Sevis new deep and pale reds by topical mordaunts, and a pale blue discharge on said reds.—April 11.

R. CLAYTON, of Nelson-street, Dublin, artist; for a method of depositing certain metals in wood, &c.—April 16.

A. APPLEGARTH, of Nelson-square, Great Surrey-street, Surrey, printer; for improvements in casting stereotype or other plates for printing, &c.—April 23.

G. TYER, of Homerton, gentleman; for a chain-pump.—May 2.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

A New Method of Italian Singing, composed and dedicated to Thomas Broadwood, esq.; by James Godfrey Ferrari, esq. 18s.

THIS didactic publication is accompanied with a concise explanatory treatise in Italian and English; or, perhaps, the treatise may rather be called the principal, and the examples forming the engraved work its accompaniment, or elucidatory appendage. The cast and scope, particular features, and general character, of this production, cannot be better developed than by the author's own words. In the second paragraph of his *Advertisement* he says, "The generality of treatises on singing, particularly those written in Italy, are intended to convey instructions for the cultivation of the various branches of music, rather than for the attainment of singing only; which last accomplishment being my sole object, the method I have adopted commences with a simple scale, which is succeeded by easy exercises, intervals, and solfeggios, proceeding gradually to scales differently harmonized; solfeggios more extended; and distances more remote, with the intention of ingrafting early, and preserving, in the minds of young students, elegant taste, which may lessen the danger of their contracting bad habits during their summer and autumnal excursions, when they are obliged to prac-

tise without the assistance of an able preceptor."

Thus much Mr. Ferrari professes; and we must say, that much of what he professes he has performed. His various modes of carrying the voice up and down the major octave are progressive and ingenious, and lead the practitioner to the distances by the easiest practicable procedure. The *sostenuto* and the *portamento* passages are judiciously given, and most properly precede the "exercises;" but we are not sure that the exercises themselves are sufficiently graduated. The first in page 7, for instance, is, in our opinion, too rapid for a pupil who has only been prepared by the previous lessons. With the frequent application of the *crescendos* and *diminuendos*, we are much pleased. Their places are well chosen, and they cannot be too attentively practised.

The different keys seem to have been selected and arranged without any particular rule; and we will not insist that any rule was indispensable, though we cannot see why something like scientific order, in this respect, would not have been preferable.

The subject matter of the treatise is solid, instructive, and very well written. The Italian of the author is, we understand, translated by Mr. Shield, master of the king's band. It treats of the three

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three principal registres of the voice, and of respiration, intonation. The use and beauty of the apogatura and trill are discussed, and the method of attaching the syncope is clearly explained. The section on expression, style, and taste, exhibits the author's just ideas upon those important subjects; and the recapitulations comprise even more than they profess to contain, and by the sedulous and attentive scholar will be read with great advantage.

On the whole, we regard this vocal guide as one of the best digested and most useful works of the kind that has ever appeared.

"The Rose to calm my Brother's Cares."
A Song; composed and arranged for the Piano-forte, and dedicated to Lord Byron; by J. Nathan.

This song, the words of which are from Lord Byron's poem, the *Bride of Abidos*, displays fancy, taste, and a

considerable power of expression. The opening passage of the melody gives a promise of subsequent originality and beauty, and the promise is performed. The digression into the *relative minor*, at the line, "What, not receive my foolish flower?" brings relief to the ear; but we cannot approve of the interval of a minor sixth and sharp seventh in the passage given to the next line. The adoption of the *minor of the original key*, at the words, "Oh! Selim, dear!" is judicious, for the double reason, that it variegates the melody, and advantageously prepares the return of the principal theme. The symphonies are pleasingly imagined, but rather addressed to the external sense than to the sympathies of the soul. The florid descent from the eighth to the third is uncongenial with the general character of the air, and with the sentiment of the poetry.

BRITISH LEGISLATION.

ACTS PASSED in the 58th YEAR of the REIGN of GEORGE THE THIRD, or in the SIXTH SESSION of the FIFTH PARLIAMENT of the UNITED KINGDOM.

CAP. LXXXV. To carry into Execution a Convention made between his Majesty and the King of Portugal, for the preventing Traffic in Slaves.—June 5.

Cap. LXXXVI. For raising the Sum of eleven millions six hundred thousand Pounds by Exchequer Bills, for the Service of the Year 1818.

Cap. LXXXVII. For raising the Sum of eight hundred thousand Pounds, British Currency, by Treasury Bills, in Ireland, for the Service of the Year 1818.—June 5.

Cap. LXXXVIII. To amend Two Acts, made in the last Session of Parliament, for authorizing the Issue of Exchequer Bills, and the Advance of Money for carrying on Public Works and Fisheries, and Employment of the Poor; and to extend the Powers of the Commissioners appointed for carrying the said Acts into Execution in Ireland.—June 5.

Cap. LXXXIX. To repeal so much of an Act passed in the Forty-third Year of his present Majesty, as requires the Attendance of Magistrates on-board Vessels carrying Passengers from the United Kingdom to his Majesty's Plantations, or to Foreign Parts.—June 5.

Cap. XC. To alter and amend certain of the Provisions of an Act passed in the Fifty-first Year of his Majesty's Reign, intituled, An Act to provide for

the Administration of the Royal Authority, and for the Care of his Majesty's Royal Person, during the Continuance of his Majesty's Illness; and for the Resumption of the Exercise of the Royal Authority by his Majesty.—June 5.

Members of her Majesty's council appointed. Her Majesty empowered to appoint others in case of death, &c.

In case of the regent ordering a proclamation to be issued, under the circumstances mentioned in the recited Act, the care of his Majesty's person shall vest in her Majesty's council until Parliament shall make due provision relating thereto.

In case Parliament shall be separated, proclamation to be issued for the meeting within sixty days.

If there be no Parliament, and such case shall happen before the day of meeting appointed by writ of summons, proclamation shall be issued for the meeting either on the day appointed, or within sixty days.

If the case shall happen on or after the day appointed by such writ, proclamation shall be issued in like manner for the Parliament to meet within sixty days.

In the cases of the demise of his Majesty, or of the regent, subsequent to the dissolution or expiration of a Parliament, and before the day appointed for the meeting of a new Parliament, the writs of summons shall be superseded and discharged. 37 G. 3. c. 127. 51 G. 3. 1.

Cap. XCI. For appointing Commissioners

sioners to inquire concerning Charities in England for the Education of the Poor.—June 10.

Commissioners appointed to inquire into the nature and management of charities connected with education; and the state of education of the poor.

Commissioners to report in cases where estates cannot be applied to the purposes destined.

Commissioners to hold meetings at various places, and summon persons, and send for papers.

Commissioners empowered to examine upon oath.

Persons not compellable to produce deeds, without notice to mortgager, &c.

Commissioners may appoint three of their number to resort to any place in England for executing the purposes of this Act.

Powers not to extend to universities, public schools, &c.

Cap. XCII. To consolidate and amend the Provisions of several Acts, passed in the Fifty-first and Fifty-second Years respectively of the Reign of his present Majesty, for enabling Wives and Families of Soldiers to return to their Homes.—June 10.

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

THE INSTITUTE OF FRANCE. THE DISCOURSE PRONOUNCED ON THE 6TH OF JULY, 1818, BY M. LEFEBURE, DEVELOPING A NEW SYSTEM OF BOTANY.

[The enlightened taste of our countrymen, in regard to botany, will induce them to consider this new system with attention and impartiality. M. Lefebure, by dissipating the technical obscurity which has covered this science, will restore to it many of its partisans. It is to be wished he would publish, as he proposes, by subscription, the section of his new work, which will continue to bear the name of the Botanical Atlas; and which comprehends all the genera of plants of which the flowers are poly-petalous. The number of their species alone amounts to more than 6000, and forms only the second of the four divisions of his general table. By it he will begin the publication of his work, as being the most pleasing part, and the clearness of his method will make it easy to study. We shall be happy to contribute, by every means in our power, to the success of a production, on which depends the progress and popularity of this branch of knowledge.]

TWICE have you condescended to listen to me; and I come, for the third time, to lay before you, not as before, a partial method, intended merely to facilitate the study of vegetables; but a general notion of their universal order, traced almost entirely by the fortunate concurrence of two principles eminently natural, the discovery of which is due to the sagacity, the experience, and the genius of Tournefort and Linnaeus.

The science of botany was established from the moment that our illustrious Tournefort said, "I see that the multitude of plants may be reduced to some masses, distinguished by a sign peculiar to them; and in one of these masses

I see the corolla, which is the sign of it, constituting divers groupes, by the forms which it takes. He immediately established, among the plants which bear flowers, that beautiful and celebrated distribution of families, the name of which alone is a picture, and which he calls *radiated*, *flosculosus*, *semi-flosculosus*, *rosaceous*, *papillonaceous*, *cru-ciform*, *tubular*, *lip-form*, and *lily-form*. These immutable distinctions discovered by Tournefort deservedly entitled him to the following noble and flattering eulogium from Linnaeus:—"Before Tournefort, botany was a chaos; no character was certain: to him alone belongs the glory of having invented the genus."

In fact, he thus discovered in flowers one of the invariable principles of the order that reigns among them. It was teaching Linnaeus himself how to investigate Nature, in order to wrest new secrets from her; and, in consequence, he was no sooner struck with the discovery of the sexual organs, just made by the botanist Vaillant, than he sought, and found in the stamens, a principle of natural order equally general, founded partly on the numerical progression of the stamens, and partly on the respective distance which removes them from the pistil. It was thus that, after centuries of vain researches, two systems were formed apart, which at last began to arrange flowers; the first in groupes, according to the modifications observable in the corolla; and the second in series, according to the modifications observable in the stamen. But how has it happened that these two systems, which, separately, are in harmony with two natural laws, do not agree together? Why are the arrangements they give to plants not similar?

You have guessed the reason, gentlemen,

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lemen, already. Tournefort only occupied himself with the order which prevails in the corolla, without troubling himself with that which relates to the stamens; and Linnaeus only occupied himself with the order that prevails in the stamens, without paying attention to that exhibited by the corolla. It is thus that, analysing separately two organs, which exist simultaneously in flowers, they have shown us completely how each organ is modified; but not how their modifications are connected with each other; and, nevertheless, in order to have a precise idea of the system of Nature, it is not sufficient to consider two of its principal elements in their insulated state; but we must know, besides, in what manner she has proceeded in making them concur together: and this, therefore, is the important, but only, task which Tournefort and Linnaeus have left to their successors to complete.

In fact, gentlemen, plants being once arranged under the natural relation of the corolla and the stamen, the whole system of vegetables is exposed to view. Its explanations are followed without fatigue; because they all flow from a first known principle, and succeed each other without confusion.

What then, you will ask, is this perfectly new principle, that is to embrace the two particular orders already established in the corolla and stamen? It is extremely simple, and I shall now briefly explain it.

We easily distinguish in plants five principal organs; which are,—the roots, stems, leaves, flowers, and fruit.

Nature has distributed them differently in vegetables. Some do not show the least appearance of fruit, others have no apparent flowers; this is entirely bare of leaves, that is deprived of a stem. Finally, in the agaric and truffle the eye has never yet discovered either fruit, flower, leaves, stem, or even roots. Reason forbids plants so differently constituted to be confounded in the same class: she requires that they should have a rank conformable to their degree of perfection; and it is precisely the order that Nature has followed in their organization. To be convinced of this, let us examine the vegetables which possess the five organs, and let us consider in them the flower which is the principal one.

In the flower it is easy to distinguish four essential parts,—the calyx and the corolla (or the coverings), and the

stamen and the pistil (or the generative organs).

The flower which is composed of a multitude of corollas occupies the first rank: it is called a compound flower.

That which has only a corolla, but formed of several pieces, occupies the second rank: this is the polypetalous flower.

That in which the corolla is formed of a single piece, occupies the third rank: it is the monopetalous flower.

That which exhibits only a corolla without a calyx, or a calyx without a corolla, descends to the fourth rank, and is a perigonous flower.

Finally, that which has no covering, and leaves the stem and pistil without any defence, is a naked flower. Its place is in the fifth rank, the most bare of all.

It would be absurd to deviate, in any method, from an order so clear and established by Nature; and the more so, as, by conforming to it, we behold, in the suite of these primitive relations, the whole series of subsidiary relations, which it would be impossible to class by any other means.

Having, therefore, thus separated the compound, polypetalous, monopetalous, perigonous, and naked flowers, we behold as many distinct tribes form themselves in each of these divisions as Linnaeus has established classes; the first according to the number of stamens, the latter according to the distance of the stamens from the pistil.

But this is not all: to the organic perfection of the stamen succeeds the organic perfection of the corolla; and we see spring, all of a sudden, from each tribe, not only the different families which Tournefort so judiciously formed, but, moreover, all the families which he had not time to arrange, and which depend on his principle. Nature, besides, has decreed that each family should be composed of a certain number of genera, and it is by the perfection of the fruit that he has chosen to distinguish them: be it called nut, berry, capsule, husk, or pod, is of little consequence; the same graduated order of perfection, inherent in one of its principal attributes, will always determine its place in the division of which it forms a part.

Finally, gentlemen, the leaf itself, according to the richness of its forms, determines in the genus the place which belongs to each of its species.

Thus

Thus the constituent organs regulate the order in the general mass.
The floral coverings in the division.
The stamens in the tribe.
The petals in the family.
The fruit in the genera.
And the leaf in the species.

It is to be observed in this distribution,—1. That at each degree the new character, which becomes the rule of the order, establishes it on its own modifications.

2. That on the first distribution depends the second, on the second the third, and so on: so that each order is connected with the one that precedes it, as well as that which follows it; and that they enclose themselves successively in each other, so as to form one whole, which then takes and deserves the name of system, because, in fact, all its parts perfectly correspond.

3. When Linnaeus was reproached with having dispersed through his classes families, of which the flowers were analogous, and with having brought together families, the flowers of which were dissimilar, the reproach was just: but in the new distribution this defect disappears; for each succession of tribes is only composed of the flowers of its division, all constituted in the same way by their coverings; and each succession of families is only composed, in its turn, of the flowers of its tribe, all constituted, in the same manner, by their stamens; and, consequently, no heterogeneous character can alter this reciprocal concatenation, which is equally satisfactory both to the eye and the understanding.

Finally, the previous separation of the five different organisations of flowers has the advantage of bringing back Linnaeus himself to his own conception, from which he arbitrarily deviated, when he formed the thirteenth, fourteenth, and nineteenth, classes of his system, which are only dismemberments, now useless, of the fourth tribe of the monopetalous, of the fifth of the compound, and of the sixth of the polypetalous, flowers.

Thus, in this new plan, all confusion disappears. We follow with the same glance the two luminous traces of the founder of botany, and of his illustrious continuator: for it is no longer allowable to consider these two superior men as rivals, whose doctrines exclude each other, and who have only succeeded in dazzling us by two ingenious, but inexact, methods. On the contrary, by

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the analysis which one offers us of the modifications of the corolla, and the other of the modifications of the stamen, they embraced, under two general aspects, all the richest portion of the vegetable system; of which the flower is the principal organ. So that it will be henceforward sufficient for the botanical professor to express the double relation of perfection which exists between the two essential parts of the flower, in order to determine the family of each plant; as it is sufficient for the geographer, when he wishes to determine any particular spot on the earth, to express its double distance from the meridian and the equator. And, with respect to vegetables, this is not one of those illusory relations which betray the radical defect of a system, by exceptions, ambiguities, and omissions; it is a primitive law, from which we see, as it were, descend all the subsequent laws of a regular, absolute, and universal order. In this sketch of twelve pages, I have established the demonstration of it by a methodical table of 341 genera, which comprise 6000 species, contained in the single division of the polypetalous flowers; which forms about the fifth of the vegetables; and which, being furnished with all their organs, are subject to the same law.

I should have wished to have been able to explain more clearly that unalterable agreement of two principles that have been too long considered as foreign to each other; while, on the contrary, it is they which introduce among plants harmonious relations: nevertheless, it is easily conceived that a botanical method is necessarily incomplete when we do not see the plants arranged in these two modes at the same time; and especially, that it is impossible it should be truly natural, when these two modes are, at the same time, interverted. Far from enabling us to comprehend the various connexions and relations combined by nature, it merely exhibits one of those arbitrary arrangements which caprice would assign to its productions. If by chance this arrangement seems at first to hold by some principle, it soon vanishes, and another must be chosen, which, after having continued to bewilder, disappeared in like manner; the farther we advance, the difficulties are more complicated. For want of general laws, the author has recourse to rules of exception, of which the number is multiplied by that of the difficulties which they have merely eluded. It is

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not necessary to extend these reflexions any farther, nor to make a direct application of them to any known method; the consummate experience of the distinguished professors present at this meeting relieves me from this task; but I must say, in justification of France, that, after having seen botany arise in its splendour, it is not in her atmosphere that the clouds have been formed which have darkened it during the last thirty years. It is only to two foreign errors that must be imputed an obscure theory, subversive of the uncontestedly natural laws which have been revealed to us, first by the founder of our school, and afterwards by the chief of a school, equally celebrated, henceforward inseparably united by an indissoluble knot to ours. In fact, gentlemen, no Frenchman is interested in defending the two causes of that too-ancient confusion which has since never ceased to prevail in botany. For none of us ever gave himself out as the inventor, either of the cotyledons, as they have been considered by the Dutchman, Van Royen, nor of the insertion of the stamina, as they have been considered by the Prussian botanist, Gleditsch. These two cha-

racters, well ascertained at present as equivocal or insufficient, have no other merit but that of having served as a text for the precious observations of the most celebrated of our present professors; observations from which botany would derive a much greater advantage, if, instead of being applied to two incoherent conceptions, they were to consolidate the alliance of the immutable laws discovered in Nature by her two most profound investigators.

It is most worthy of you, and belongs only to you, gentlemen, to put an end to the disorder that has seized on botany, by subjecting to a reform, enlightened by long experience, this pleasing and not less useful branch of public instruction. The day on which this reform takes place will be as memorable an epoch for the science as that of its birth; and, by restoring to the first of the two schools the principles that have illustrated it, and to the genius who instituted it the glory which is due to him, you will direct the learned to greater discoveries, and will open to them, at it were, a new career in the vast field of creation.

NEW PUBLICATIONS IN NOVEMBER;

With an HISTORICAL and CRITICAL PROÆMIUM.

* * * Authors or Publishers, desirous of seeing an early notice of their works, are requested to transmit copies before the 18th of the month.

THE most important book of the month, and one of the most important documents of modern history, is GENERAL GOURGAUD'S *Military History of the Second Reign of Napoleon*, after his interesting return from Elba in 1815. It was written in St. Helena, under the superintendance of the emperor; and, being therefore an authentic record, it puts to flight the thousand fables and falsehoods which a weak and base party have promulgated relative to the circumstances attending the modern battle of Pharsalia. In the 100 days, Napoleon appears to have wrought wonders in restoring the energies of the French armies; and, but for the well-meant, though improvident, jealousies of the republican party in the French metropolis, there is no doubt that he would have made the authors of the interdict of Vienna repent of their temerity. Some blunders of Ney, the over zeal of the troops, and too much caution in the aged Grouchy, enabled the Prussians

(according to Gourgaud,) to snatch from Napoleon his hard-earned and bloody laurels of Waterloo. It appears, however, that 65,000 of the army reassembled in two or three days at Laon, and that victory still hung on the career of Napoleon; but, while concerting his measures at Paris, the republicans in the ministry, and in the two Chambers, sought to avail themselves of his first defeat, and left no alternative but a civil war with the enemy at their gates, or the retreat of Napoleon from power. He magnanimously, it appears, preferred to devote himself, rather than suffer blood to be shed on his account; and, if permitted, would have retired from public life to America. The rest is known, and is so bitterly known to Gen. Gourgaud, that, at the close of his preface, he exclaims, "Ah! Napoleon, why didst thou not die at Waterloo!" We can tell the worthy general why: it is because Napoleon seems destined, whether in prosperity or in adversity, to defeat

defeat the senseless malignity of his enemies. His victories over their rage appear to be as decisive at St. Helena as they were at Marengo, Austerlitz, Jena, or Wagram. Their only honourable course would be that of *restoring and respecting the solemn bond of Fontainbleau*. For the breach of it they cannot atone to numberless victims; but errors can be forgiven, if an endeavour is made, however late, to correct them. Without considering the origin of the several wars, their case would have been reversed if they had fulfilled the treaty of Fontainbleau, and had not discussed in Congress a violent removal from Elba to St. Helena. On the evidence of facts, therefore, the moral sense of this generation, and the impartial opinions of posterity, must, we are sorry to say, question the conduct of the high confederates. If the treaty of Fontainbleau had been respected; if the Bourbons had carried the charter into execution, their solemn pledge to which effect led to that treaty; and if no proposals had been entertained to disturb the repose at Elba: then the interdict at Vienna would have been justifiable, the subsequent war might have been justifiable, and the ostracism to St. Helena would, in certain senses, have been justifiable. But, at present, the moral right of those who wield the power of Europe may be doubted; and we sincerely plead THE CAUSE OF THEIR HONOUR, when we state that they seem bound either to restore Napoleon to Elba, under the conditions of the treaty of Fontainbleau, or at least to allow him to depart in peace to North America. That all the sovereigns of Europe should wage public war on one man, through the agency of England, is a sorry compliment to their own power and glory. We have been led for the present to make these observations; but, for the details of General Gourgaud's interesting volume, we refer our readers to the volume itself, or to our ensuing Supplement, wherein our extracts will be as copious as their great interest commands.

We recommend to the especial notice of philologists, and to the literary world generally, a very ingenious and erudite pamphlet which has appeared, under the title of, *Observations introductory to a Work on English Etymology; by JOHN THOMSON, M.A.S.* This specimen of the qualifications of the author for an undertaking so desirable and highly useful, has excited an anxious

solicitude on our parts to draw the attention of the public to these preliminary observations; which even, by themselves, afford a rich literary repast; and the perusal of which, we trust, cannot fail to call forth such patronage as may at once expedite the appearance of the intended work, and encourage and reward the labours of the learned author.

Some new traits of political turpitude have also been published in London, by the French MARQUIS DE MAUBREUIL, in a quarto pamphlet of 160 pages. It appears by this narrative, that, as the marquis had been an active agent of the confederacies against the new order of things in France, and had severely suffered by the successes of Napoleon, he was deemed a fit instrument to be employed to assassinate the emperor and his son during the invasion of France in 1814. His first commission proceeded from the French traitors who formed themselves into a provisional government at Paris, with the notorious Talleyrand at their head. The following passages from his book will claim a niche in the pantheon of history:—

"Shall I mention the rewards held out to me? The title of duke, the government of a province, the brevet of lieutenant-general, and 200,000 francs a-year, were the offers made to me at the very first overture. To these were afterwards added all the riches belonging to the Bonaparte family which I might think proper, &c. &c. with the power of promoting to the rank of colonel all those whom I should employ. I shall not repeat how Napoleon abdicated, nor how the execution of the political crime planned against him was postponed to the period of his departure, without any alteration being produced by the fact of his abdication in the resolutions adopted. On the contrary, instead of softening the measure, it was extended to the person of his son, and of his brothers. The Count d'Artois arrived on the 12th of April, and, far from disapproving of the plan, he adhered to it with extreme complacency, a complacency which will be easily understood by those who are acquainted with the prodigious number of assassins who have been sent from every quarter by the Bourbons, at different periods, to attempt the life of Napoleon consul, and of Napoleon emperor. The more of obstinacy and perseverance I observed in these horrible designs, the more care, attentions, and assiduities, did I display towards the Provisional Government, to which I repaired five times a-day, in order to receive fresh instructions, and

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learn what was passing. I adopted this conduct in order to prevent the commission of great state crimes; and I make bold to declare, that, but for me, they would infallibly have been committed. I therefore thought it necessary to do every thing that would secure to me the whole management of the attempt, in order to frustrate its execution. I am aware that the Bourbons, amongst others, maddened by my conduct on this occasion, pretend that I deceived them. They also pretend that the wrath of Alexander had no bounds when he learnt that Bonaparte and his son were safe."

—If Maubrenil be not satisfactorily proved to have published a false libel, then millions of mere professions cannot rescue the parties implicated in this disgraceful affair from ignominy.

The *Fast of St. Magdalen*, by MISS ANNA MARIA PORTER, is a work precisely after the same model which this author has adopted for all her productions, namely, a narrative founded on some historical anecdote, related in correct and not inelegant diction, inculcating moral principles, and breathing pious sentiments. Tales of this description are certainly preferable to nine-tenths of the light and frivolous productions of the day; but we must repeat our opinion, expressed on former occasions, that Miss Porter's novels, though always respectable, would be much more attractive if they exhibited such characters of men and women, and such scenes of the world and its affairs, as are to be seen and recognised in common and familiar intercourse with mankind; instead of those buckram heroes and heroines, and those romantic exploits, to which the success of Thaddeus of Warsaw has, unhappily for her own fame and the entertainment of her readers, confined her pen. The Fast of St. Magdalen is not inferior, in point of style, to any of the former tales of Miss Porter; and it is, at least, more interesting than her *Knight of St. John*.

Among the poetical novelties of the month, we have selected, as worthy of distinction, the *Anglo-Cambrian, a poem in four cantos*, by M. LINWOOD. It is a tale founded on the final conquest of Wales by Edward I. the principal events being taken from Warrington's History of Wales. Miss Linwood has interspersed some fictions of her own creation, besides occasionally using the poet's licence with respect to dates and facts; and, by these means, she has produced a poem of considerable dramatic effect. The following passage

will, we think, justify our opinion to our poetical readers:—
The winds that prison'd moan thro' inland caves,

Hold Nature's charter o'er the freeborn waves;
Whencurb'd by mountains, and in deserts lone,
On ocean fix the hereditary throne.
These hold a vessel now at fearful bay,
And drive her close on Harfryn's* coast astray.
She may thro' many a bolder sea have pass'd,
She may have prided in a rougher blast;
But how the warning lamp shall strangers know?

Or how thro' yon dull mist the beacon glow?
Unseeing and unseen her shivered sail,
She can nor stem the tide, nor wear the gale.

She sent, indeed, one piercing, shrieking cry,
The shepherd heard, and deem'd some goblin nigh;

The fisher hurried to his cabin door,
But, shuddering, trod again its bright'ning floor.

The seaman, hardy, resolute, humane,
Would save, but waits a second call in vain.
It was the cry of numbers on the tide,
When burst the shatter'd vessel side from side,

When all was done that strength and skill could do,

When she must perish, and her gallant crew.
There is a fortress overhangs the deep,
And those within a joyous revel keep:
The bowl was circling round the plenish'd board,

The martial chorus 'gainst the tempest roar'd,
But ceas'd on sudden, when the door flung wide,

The usher shew'd a stranger at his side;
Who, sav'd from recent peril on the sea,
Has claim'd Earl Warenne's hospitality.
The boon is echoed, and in English tongue;
The stranger welcom'd, and the busy young,
Whose cheeks with sympathetic dread grew pale,

Have shudder'd to the sequel of his tale.

It is impossible to praise too highly the judicious and manly conduct of the intelligent portion of the electors of Bristol during the late contest, as explained by DR. KENTISH, in his *Narrative of Facts*. It affords a model worthy of imitation in other places where the electors have to struggle against the regularly organized bands of corruption.

MR. J. P. NEALE'S *Drawings of Seats of Noblemen and Gentlemen in the United Kingdom*, engraved by Woolnoth, Hobson, Askey, and Miss Byrne, constitute the most elegant portable work of that species which we remember to have seen.

* The ancient name of that Comot, or subdivision of Cambrian territory, which is now the site of Swansea and its vicinity.

Nor must we omit to mention, among works of superlative splendour and curiosity, Mr. BRITTON's *History of Winchester Cathedral*; that building, which of all others of its kind is rendered most interesting to Britons by the venerable ashes it contains, and by the numerous associations connected with its existence. To all these Mr. B. has rendered ample justice, in a multitude of curious details, and at the same time has brought the local subjects so strikingly under the eye of the reader in a series of rich engravings, as to render the volume one of the most gratifying in the language.

Mr. W. G. HORNER has added another affecting tribute to the memory of the Princess Charlotte, in an elegant poem, called *The Mourner*.

Mr. Z. JACKSON has, with great acumen and a rare felicity of critical powers, restored or illustrated no less than 700 passages in Shakspeare, of which he has published a *Few Concise Examples of Restorations and Illustrations*, which have afforded abundant scope for critical animadversion, and hitherto held at defiance the penetration of all Shakspeare's commentators. As Mr. Jackson's best praise will be the citation of the passages alluded to, we have gleaned the whole that are contained in this pamphlet, persuaded that our readers will, on perusing them, think as highly of Mr. Jackson's powers as we do:—

*As now Printed.**Juliet.*

Spread thy close curtain
love-performing night!
That *run-aways* eyes
may wink.

Gloster.

Thus like the *formal Vice*, iniquity,
I moralize two meanings
in one word.

*Kent.**Three-suited knave.**Kent.*

A sovereign shame so
elbows him.

Hamlet.

I am glad to see you :
good even, sir.

Poins.

The answer is as ready
as a *borrower's cap*.

Leonate.

Make misfortune drunk
With candle-wasters.

Lafeu.

Why your dolphin is not
lustier.†

*Mr. Jackson's Restoration.**Juliet.*

Spread thy close curtain,
love-performing night!
That, *unawares*, eyes
may wink; and Romeo
Leap to these arms un-
talked of, and unseen!

Gloster.

Thus like the *form, all vice, iniquity*
I moralise ;—two mean-
ings in one word.

*Kent.**Tree-suited knave.***Kent.*

A sovereign shame *soul bows* him.

*Marcellus.**My good lord.**Hamlet.*

I am glad to see you
good :—even, sir.

Poins.

The answer is as ready
as a *borrowed can*.*

Leonate.

Make misfortune drunk
With caudle-wasters.

Lafeu.

Why your dolphin is not
lustiger.†

*As now Printed.**Cleopatra.*

Here's sport indeed ;—
How heavy weighs my
lord!

Macbeth.

Within this hour at
most,
I will advise you where
to plant yourselves,
Acquaint you with the
perfect spy o' the time,
The moment on't.

Macbeth.

And something from the
palace; *always thought*,
That I require a clear-
ness.

3d Witch.

Horper cries ; 'Tis time,
'tis time.

Prospero.

Now I arise ;
Sit still and hear the last
of our sea-sorrow.

Leontes.

My wife's a hobby-horse;
deserves a name
As rank as any flax-
wench that *puts to*
Before her troth-plight.

Duke.

Laws for all faults,
But faults so counte-
nanc'd, that the strong
statutes
Stand like the *forfeits*
in a barber's shop,
As much the mock as
mark.

Ulysses.

And such again,
As venerable Nestor
hatch'd in silver.

Ulysses.

Should with a bond of
air, (strong as the
axle-tree)

On which Heaven rides,)
knit all the Greekish
ears

To his experienced
tongue.

Falstaff.

I spy entertainment in
her; she discourses,
she *carves*, she gives
the leer of invitation.

*Mr. Jackson's Resto-
ration.**Cleopatra.*

Here's *his port*, indeed ;
—How heavy weighs my
lord!

Macbeth.

Within this hour at
most,
I will advise you where
to plant yourselves:
Acquaint you with the
precincts by the time;
The moment on't.

Macbeth.

And something from the
palace; *a way though*,
That I require a clear-
ness.

3d Witch.

Hark, *her* cries ! 'Tis
time, 'tis time.

Prospero.

Now *ire, rise* !
Sit still and hear the last
of our sea-sorrow.

Leontes.

My wife's a hobby-horse;
deserves a name
As rank as any flax-
wench that *but tow*
Before her troth-plight.

Duke.

Laws for all faults;
But faults so counte-
nanc'd, that the strong
statutes
Stand like the *forceps* in
a barber's shop,
As much the mock as
mark.

Ulysses.

And such again,
As venerable Nestor
harp'd in silver,
Should with a bond, &c.

Ulysses.

Should with a bond of
*acier** (strong as the
axle-tree)

On which Heaven rides,)
knit all the Greekish
ears

To his experienc'd
tongue.

Falstaff.

—she *craves*, she gives
the leer of invitation.

—In an advertisement we learn, that the 700 restorations, &c. in Shakspeare, will soon be published in one volume, octavo.

Mr. C. W. WILLIAMS has submitted to the public some elaborate "Considerations on the Alarming Increase of Forgery on the Bank of England; and his work merits the notice, not merely of the bank directors and of the legislature, but of the people at large.

The Spirit of the Gospel, or the Four Evangelists Elucidated, by the Rev. W. GILLY, M.A. is an interesting and useful book, on a plan in a great degree new; a great variety of matter, selected from the most eminent commentators, and other works of the first celebrity, ancient and modern, and illustrative of numerous passages of the

* Meaning a rogue, suited for, or who deserves, Tyburn-tree.

† The German word *lustig*, and the Teutonic *lustick*, are the same, and mean playful or sportive. The comparative of which adjective is *lustiger*, meaning more playful.

* *Acier* is the French word for steel.

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Four Gospels, being compressed into a small volume.

Mr. THOMAS BELSHAM has published, *A Discourse on the present State of Religious Parties in England*; and it exhibits a view of the different sects in this country, at once impartial, liberal, and admirably calculated to promote the genuine spirit of true religion.

Another *Discourse*, just published by the same author, occasioned by the lamented death of Sir Samuel Romilly, will be read at this time with much greater interest than sermons in general excite. It consists of a brief sketch, in elegant and impressive language, of the public character of this truly great man; and of consoling, as well as serious, reflections, adapted to the distressing and melancholy termination of his honourable career.

ANATOMY.

A MANUAL of Practical Anatomy, for the use of Students engaged in Dissections; by Edward Stanley, Assistant Surgeon and Demonstrator of Anatomy, at St. Bartholomew's Hospital. 12mo. 9s.

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Mr. Britton's second number of Chronological and Historical Illustrations of the Ancient Architecture of Great Britain; containing eight engravings: also his fourth number of History and Antiquities of York Cathedral.

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A Perpetual Key to the Almanacks: containing an account of the fasts, festivals, saints' days, and other holidays in the Calendar, and an explanation of the astronomical and chronological terms; by James Bannantine: the whole corrected and improved, with an original table of the constellations, their names and origin, and the number and magnitude of the stars which compose them, &c.; by John Irving Maxwell, of the Inner Temple. 2s. 6d.

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BIBLIOGRAPHY.

Bent's Modern London Catalogue of Books; containing the books published in London, and those altered in size or price, since the year 1800 to October 1818. 8vo. 8s.

A Catalogue of Books, in various Branches of Literature, now on sale, at the prices affixed to each article; by C. Frost, Broad-street, Bristol. 1s.

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IT affords us great satisfaction in being able to state, that the effects of peace are felt by no class of the community more than by traders in books, and by all the artizans connected with their production. We believe the returns of the publishing and wholesale booksellers were never greater than in the current season, and that more important literary speculations were never in embryo in Great Britain than at the present time. The bills of intellectual fare of Messrs. Longman and Co., of Messrs. Cadell and Davis, of Mr. Murray, of Messrs. Baldwin and Co., of Messrs. Rivington and Co. and of Messrs. Sherwood and Co. in London; and of Messrs. Constable and Co. and Messrs. Blackwood and Co. of Edinburgh, exceed any former examples of similar enterprise in variety, originality, and costliness. They have appeared in advertisement-sheets annexed to our publication, and they serve, in new forms, to enrich this department of our miscellany. Of course, as lovers of knowledge, and loyal subjects of its legitimate power, we hail their prospect of success with pleasure, and congratulate the country on these increased means of adding to its useful and rational pleasures.

The same genial influence which operates on the success of books, has

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been equally felt by the periodical literary press. Newspapers experienced a temporary decline, as the interest excited by scenes of blood diminished; but the literary journals, and even those newspapers which have a literary and scientific reputation,—as the Morning Chronicle for example,—have maintained their circulation. We may be accused of egotism in stating that the tide of success, which flowed on the Monthly Magazine on its first publication, has never ebbed even for a single month; but it is due also to our respectable contemporaries to state, that their general patronage continues unabated. There are now above eighty monthly journals, and when we commenced our labours in 1795 there were but eight,—four of which have since ceased to exist: such has been the effect, partly of our example, and partly of the accelerated progress of literature. Nor has the variety arrived at its limit, for we see several new works of this description announced for the coming year, as—

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2. *The Tickler, or Monthly Compendium of Good Things, in prose and verse.*
3. *The Edinburgh Monthly Review.*
4. *The Remembrancer, or Ecclesiastical and Literary Miscellany.*
5. *The Medical Intelligencer, or Monthly*

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*Monthly Index to the various Medical Works.***6. The Cabinet of Arte.**

—Each of which will, doubtless, meet with a sufficient number of patrons to warrant its prosperous continuance.

Mr. ROSCOE has in the press, a work on Penal Jurisprudence and the Reformation of Criminals; which will include an enquiry into the motives, ends, and limits, of human punishments; and also as to the effect of punishment by way of example; and on the prevention of crimes. The work will also contain the latest accounts respecting the state prisons and penitentiaries in the United States. From so philosophical a pen, a treatise on these subjects cannot fail, at this time, to be peculiarly valuable.

Mr. MOORE's Life of R. B. Sheridan is to appear in quarto; and his Works, now first collected, comprising many hitherto unpublished writings, with an essay on the life and genius of the author, also by Mr. Moore, in six octavo volumes.

Mr. MALTHUS announces a work on the Principles of Political Economy considered, with a view to their practical application.

Dr. WATT, of Glasgow, has published a prospectus, accompanied with a specimen of a work, to be entitled "*Bibliotheca Britannica*, or a general Index to the Literature of Great Britain and Ireland, with such foreign works as have been translated into English, or printed in the British dominions: including also a very copious selection from the writings of the most celebrated authors of all ages and nations, in two parts. In the first, the authors are arranged alphabetically; and of each, as far as possible, a short biographical notice is given; to which is subjoined, a correct list of his works, their various editions, sizes, prices, &c.; and, in many instances, the character of the work. In the second, the subjects are arranged alphabetically; and, under each, all the works, and parts of works, treating of that subject, are arranged in chronological order. This part also includes the anonymous works which have appeared in this country, inserted according to their respective subjects and dates." Dr. W. having obtained a pretty numerous and highly respectable list of subscribers, a first part of the work has been put to press, and will be published in February. This, consisting of thirty-five sheets, is estimated to be about a sixth part of the whole. A part will be published every

three or four months till the whole is completed, making two handsome quarto volumes, of from 8 to 900 pages each. This publication is said to contain above 40,000 authors, and the titles of about as many anonymous works.

New editions being in preparation of MORTIMER's Commercial Dictionary —of CAPPER's Topographical Dictionary of the British Islands—and of WATKINS's General Biographical Dictionary; corrections, additions, and improvements, are earnestly solicited by the authors and publishers.

The other branch of the northern expedition has failed, and returned, after coasting part of Baffin's Bay, without any success as to a north-west passage. A variety of puffs, equivocations, and special pleadings, have appeared on the subject in the newspapers; but the truth is, that neither of these expeditions has discovered or effected so much as any one of fifty voyagers that have gone the same route before. Even the little they have discovered, for it is impossible to sail in such un-frequented seas without tracing some novelties, is underrated, owing to the extravagant expectations raised in regard to certain impossible discoveries, which it was empirically stated they could not fail to make. A couple of quartos, at least, may be expected as the fruits of the voyage; in preparing which, it is to be hoped, that the critical secretary of the Admiralty will make a sparing use of his multiplying and magnifying glasses.

The first portion of the splendid work of Provincial Antiquities and Picturesque Scenery of Scotland, will appear early in next year. The drawings are made expressly for this work by J. M. Turner, esq. R.A., A. W. Calcott, esq. R.A., W. John Thomson, M. E. Blore, &c. &c. and will be engraved by Messrs. G. Cooke, John Pye, John and H. Lekeux, and W. Lizars. The historical illustrations are by Walter Scott, esq.

MACKLIN's Bible, with its numerous and splendid engravings, is preparing for republication, on an improved, yet far less expensive, plan, and now including a preface and historical accounts of the several books, written expressly for this purpose, by the Rev. EDWARD NARES, D.D. rector of Biddenden, in Kent, and Regius Professor of Modern History in the University of Oxford. It is to be completed in twelve parts, published monthly, at two guineas each.

Mr. S. FLEMING has circulated pro-

posals

posals for publishing, by subscription, at two guineas, the Life of Demosthenes; containing all that is recorded of that celebrated orator, both in his private and public conduct; with an account of the age of Philip of Macedon and Alexander the Great, embracing the most interesting and brilliant period of ancient Greece, in arts, literature, and eloquence. It will be handsomely printed on a fine paper, and make a large quarto volume, replete with curious and valuable matter.

The Rev. JAMES TOWNLEY, author of "Biblical Anecdotes," has nearly ready for the press, *Illustrations of Biblical Literature*, exhibiting the history and fate of the sacred writings, from the earliest period to the present; including biographical notices of eminent translators of the Bible, and other biblical scholars. The work will be interspersed with historical sketches of ecclesiastical manners and superstitions, and various dissertations on the origin of alphabetical characters; and will be accompanied with fac-similes of several biblical manuscripts, and other engravings.

Mr. GEORGE CHALMERS announces the Life of Mary Queen of Scots, drawn from the state papers, with six subsidiary memoirs:—On the calumnies concerning the Scottish queen; memoirs of Francis II.; on Lord Darnley; on James Earl Bothwell; on the Earl of Murray; on Secretary Maitland. The whole to be illustrated with ten plates of medals, portraits, and views, and printed in two volumes, quarto.

Mr. HONE proposes to elucidate his forthcoming enlarged Report of his Three Trials, by an abundance of additions, from materials of singular interest and rarity, with numerous coloured and other engravings, and portraits, and various fac-similes, which will render it as acceptable to the curious collector as to the general reader. The work is in forwardness, and will be printed in royal octavo, by subscription.

Dr. CLARKE's Travels through Denmark, Sweden, Lapland, Finland, Norway, and Russia, with a description of the city of St. Petersburg, during the tyranny of the Emperor Paul, being the third and last part of the author's travels in Europe, Asia, and Africa, will speedily be published.

The sixth number of *Italian Scenery*, from the exquisite drawings of Miss BATTY, is in preparation.

A high quarrel with the Pope is announced, in a copy of a corres-

pondence between the Court of Rome and Baron von Wessenberg, bishop of Constance; in which the bishop disputes the authority of the Pope in Germany, and endeavours, with every probability of success, to effect a general reformation in the German Catholic Church.

The first number of *Swiss Scenery*, with five engravings from drawings by Major COCKBURN, will be published in January.

Parliamentary Letters, and other poems, by Q-in-the-Corner, are about to be published.

Dr. MCRIE's expected *Life of Andrew Melville* will contain illustrations of the ecclesiastical and literary history of Scotland, during the latter part of the sixteenth and beginning of the seventeenth centuries, with an appendix of original papers.

Messrs. LYSONS announce their *Historical and Topographical Account of Devonshire*, being the ninth part of *Magna Britannia*, or a concise Account of the several Counties of Great Britain.

PROFESSOR ROBISON's very able System of Mechanical Philosophy is about to be re-published by that equally able philosopher, Dr. BREWSTER, with notes and illustrations, comprising the most recent discoveries in the physical sciences.

A complete history of the partially useful art of Lithography, from its origin to the present time, is preparing by the inventor, ALOIS SENEFELDER. It will contain clear and explicit instructions in all its branches, accompanied by illustrative specimens of this art.

The History of the late War in Spain and Portugal is preparing by ROBERT SOUTHEY, esq. in no less than three quarto volumes.

The Education Committee, as may be expected, experience considerable difficulty in obtaining answers to their circular. Within the last few weeks, several hundred copies of the subjoined were dispatched to all parts of the kingdom:

House of Commons.

To the Rev. the Officiating Minister of the Parish or Chapelry of —

Committee on Education, April 13, 1818.

Reverend Sir,—I have to require that you will transmit, as speedily as possible, answers to the following queries:—

1. What schools upon charitable foundations exist in your parish?
2. How many are taught in each such school.
3. How many are clothed or boarded in each such school.
4. What

4. What increase or diminution has taken place in the above numbers, as far back as you can trace?

5. What salaries and other emoluments have the masters, mistresses, and other persons employed in each such school?

6. What are the funds possessed, or, according to the prevailing belief in the neighbourhood, supposed to be possessed, by each such school.

7. Are there any funds, generally understood in the neighbourhood to have been originally destined to the support of any school, and which are not so applied, or in part misapplied?

8. What schools, not supported, in whole or in part by charitable endowment, exist in your parish?

9. Are the poorer classes in your parish without sufficient means of educating their children?

10. Are those classes desirous of having such means?

You will be pleased to address your answers to these queries under cover to me, at the "House of Commons, London;" and write in the corner of the direction, "Education Returns."

I have the honour to be, Rev. Sir,
Your obedient humble servant,
H. BROUHAM, Chairman.

A work will very soon be published by Mr. W. F. POCOCK, architect, calculated to supply the wants of many persons who, at this time, are seeking information and directions in furtherance of the intentions of the legislature, in building a number of new churches. It will consist of a series of designs for churches and chapels of various dimensions and styles, with plans, sections, &c.

Mr. THELWALL has announced, for immediate commencement, at his institution in Lincoln's Inn Fields, a three-fold Course of Lectures: one, on the Science and Practice of Elocution, including ample elucidations of the agreement of physiological and harmonic principles in the organic structure of language, and of the English language in particular; with criticisms philological and grammatical; and exemplifications of the requisites of good delivery from the intelligible formation of the simple elements of speech to the highest accomplishments of the senatorial and popular orator. The second on Poetry and the Drama; from their origin in remotest antiquity, to the present state of those arts in England, France, and Germany; and more particularly on their progress in this country from the age of Chaucer, Gower, and Lydgate; and of the representations of the ancient pageants and mysteries, to the times of Spenser

and Shakespeare, of Denham and Milton, Dryden, Pope, and Cibber; and thence to the present day; the actors, poets, and dramatists of which are intended to be subjected to the strictness of analytical and impartial criticism. The third course is to be upon what the lecturer chooses to call the Philosophy of English History; but which, if he had not evidently stood in awe of the misapprehensions and prejudices that might be excited by a word, he would probably have called *Lectures on the History of the Revolutions of England*, civil, intellectual, and political, as well as military: since it is his avowed intention to treat his subject in a manner similar to that, (though more popular,) in which Vertot has treated the Revolutions of Rome and of Portugal &c.; and, to shew the bearings of remote and progressive events on the present genius, feelings, prejudices, and social condition, of the people of this nation, and the consequent principles that ought to actuate the prospective jurisprudence and administration of the laws. An introductory oration, elocutionary, critical and political, will probably be delivered about the time of the publication of this number of our miscellany; and the respective Courses are alternately to be delivered on the ensuing Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Mr. PICQUOT, author of "the Universal Geography," has in the press a Chronological Abridgment of the History of Modern Europe, compiled from the best English, French, and German authors.

A work, designed as a proper companion to the "Comforts of Old Age," is now in the press, and will be published in a few days, called the *Enjoyments of Youth*. The object of the author of this small work, the scenery of which is laid in genteel life, is to impress upon the minds of the young the pleasures of religion and morality, in contradistinction to the insanity of the customary pursuits (which are delineated) of the well-bred young of both sexes in modern days. The story is told, not in the way of dry and abstract axioms, but by scenes (in the Vicar-of-Wakefield style), in which all or most may be supposed to participate in their progress through life.

Mr. PARKINSON is preparing for the press, a Familiar Introduction to the Study of Fossils.

A society has been formed in London for the Encouragement of Industry, and the Reduction of Poor's Rates. The committee,

committee, with a view to regulate their ultimate proceedings by the best intelligence, have circulated the following QUERIES, answers to which are requested to be addressed to their secretaries, Messrs. WILLS and LIVESEY, at the King's Head, in the Poultry:—

1. If such of the poor, as have small families, and are out of work, or whose low wages are insufficient to maintain them, were supplied, with a small portion of land, nearly rent free, with the means of erecting a cottage, if necessary, on the same, would it prove a stimulus to industry, be accepted and cultivated, and eventually render parochial relief unnecessary?

2. For persons with large families, say six children and upwards, in similar circumstances, would it be considered likely if a cow and a sufficient quantity of land, say one and a-half, or two acres, at a low rent, were supplied, that such would be enabled to live without parochial assistance?

3. What effects might such assistance be expected to produce in a given number of years (say ten or fifteen) on the moral condition and happiness of the poor, especially of the rising race, and the welfare of the community at large?

4. If approved, (and the money necessary to accomplish it could be raised,) your opinion is requested as to the best mode of carrying the same into effect?

5. Your opinion is requested on the propriety of large and populous places employing land for the occupation of their poor under suitable superintendence, (which has in some instances been practised,) with a view to enable them to subsist without parochial aid!

6. Any other information on the subject of furnishing employment to our industrious poor, not prejudicial to existing occupations, will be esteemed.

Mr. JAMIESON is preparing for publication, a work entitled *Conversations on General History, ancient and modern; for the use of school and private instruction.*

A Grammar of Logic, by the same compiler, will also be ready for publication early in the ensuing month.

A Journal is announced of an Expedition over Part of the (hitherto) Terra Incognita of Australasia, performed by command of the British government of New South Wales in 1817, by JOHN OXLEY, esq. surveyor-general.

Speedily will be published, *Maternal Conversations;* by MADAME DUFRESNOY.

A Grammar of the German Language, written with a view to facilitate its study, by C. T. KERSTEN, will be published in the course of the present

month. The author has endeavoured to simplify the principles of that language, and to remove the difficulties attached to some parts of its acquisition.

Two volumes of Sermons by EDWARD MALTBY, D.D. are in the press.

Mr. GRINFIELD announces a volume of Sermons on the Parables and Miracles.

We are desired to observe, that in Mr. MILL'S History of India, a work which is otherwise well entitled to be preserved in libraries, it is asserted, (vol. 2, p. 688,) "that in this committee (the select) was included Mr. Francis, who had obtained a seat in parliament on his return to England; and the most laborious of its members was Mr. Edmund Burke." Now the fact is, that the first parliament in which Sir Philip Francis had a seat, met in the summer of 1784, and that he never belonged to any committee of inquiry on any subject. He landed in England in October 1781.

A second edition is printing of the School Fellows; by the author of the Twin Sisters.

A professional work will speedily be published, entitled, the Fountain of Life Opened, or a Display of Christ in his Essential and Mediatorial Glory; by the late JOHN FLAVER.

By the Quarterly Report of the Universal Dispensary for Children, we have the satisfaction to believe that great benefit is likely to result from this rising establishment, both as a school for pupils and also for improvement in a line of practice too much overlooked. The total number of patients admitted to Nov. 1, 1818, were 4850; of whom there were—

Cured and relieved.....	4130
Died	80
Vaccinated	120
Upon the books, and remaining under cure	520
	—
	4850

Among these cases were two remarkable ones of hydrocephalus, which had baffled the efforts of the ablest medical abilities of the metropolis, till they came under the care of Dr. M. B. DAVIS, of this Institution.

The Rev. JOHN GRIFFIN has in the press, a third edition of his Memoirs of Captain James Wilson, considerably improved, and ornamented with a portrait of Captain Wilson.

An improved edition, in two vols. 8vo. of SCHMIDUS' Concordance to the Greek New

[Dec. 1,

New Testament, from the Glasgow University press, will appear in January.

Abelard and Heloise, a new and original didactic poem; by ROBERT RABELAIS, the younger, is in the press, and will be published in a few days. The work is historical, but the various elucidations may be deemed amatorial, matrimonial, comical, farcical, tragical, satirical, &c.

Another edition of a Father's First Lessons; by JAUFFRETT, author of the Travels of Roland, is in the press.

A fine and curious work of Scripture Costume, in imperial quarto, is preparing. It will consist of a series of engravings, accurately coloured, in imitation of drawings, representing the principal personages mentioned in the Old and New Testament. The drawings are under the superintendance of B. WEST, esq. P. R. A., by R. SATCHWELL, and accompanied by biographical and historical sketches.

In January, a work will be published, in a small volume octavo, entitled Apeleutherus, or an Effort to attain Intellectual Freedom; in four parts—1. On religious and moral instruction; 2. On public and social worship; 3. On supernatural revelation; 4. On a future state.—A small impression of this work, in a very imperfect state, was some years ago distributed amongst the author's friends, but never advertised for sale. It has since received many additions, alterations, and corrections; and he wishes those friends to consider the former impression as entirely superseded and cancelled by the present publication.

In December will be published, *La Rentrée des Vacances, ou Present aux Jeunes Demoiselles*, par MARIE ANTOINETTE LE NOIR, auteur des Conversations d'Ermstine, &c.

Shortly will be published, a second edition of Family Suppers, or Evening Tales for Young People; by MADAME DELAFAYE.

The Rev. THOMAS WATSON, author of Intimations and Evidences of a Future State, &c. will shortly publish, Various Views of Death and its Circumstances, intended to illustrate the Wisdom and Benevolence of the Divine Administration, in conducting mankind through this awful and interesting event.

In a few days will be published, the Importance of Peace and Union in the Churches of Christ, and the best means of promoting them; a Sermon, preached

before the associated independent churches of Hampshire, by SAMUEL SLEIGH.

A corrected and enlarged edition is announced of the Book of Versions, or Guide to French Translation and Construction; by J. CHERPILLOUD.

In the press and shortly will be published, Duravernum, or Sketches, Historical and Descriptive, of Canterbury, with other Poems; by A. BROOKE, esq.

Miss SPENCE, author of Sketches of the Manners, Customs, and Scenery, of Scotland, &c. &c. &c. is preparing for publication a new work, entitled, a Traveller's Tale of the last Century.

Le Curé de Wakefield, translated into French, by J. A. VOULLAIRE, will be published in the course of this month.

In the press, Coral, a novel, in three vols. 12mo.

Shortly will appear, in one vol. 8vo. Practical Observations on the Construction and Principles of Instruments for the removal of Muscular Contraction of the Limbs, Distortion of the Spine, and every other Species of Personal Deformity; by JOHN FELTON, (late of Hinckley), surgical mechanist to the General Institution for the relief of bodily deformities, Birmingham.

At a recent meeting of the Shropshire Auxiliary Bible Society, Archdeacon Corbett drew a parallel between Mr. SAMUEL LEE, and the admirable Crichton. From the reverend gentleman's statement, it appears, that Mr. Lee had merely the education of a village school, viz. reading, writing, and arithmetic; that he left the school at twelve years of age, to learn the trade of a carpenter and builder. While thus employed, he became, *self taught*, a Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Chaldee, Syriac, and Samaritan scholar. These languages he acquired in six years, at the hours during which he was relieved from manual labour. Since that period, Mr. Lee has had more assistance, and is now, in addition to the tongues we have mentioned, familiar with Arabic and Persian, Hindostanee, French, German, Italian, Ethiopic, Coptic, Malay, Sanscrit, and Bengalee—in all, SEVENTEEN LANGUAGES, in fourteen years.

GERMANY.

The Rosetta stone, of the British Museum, and which was published in several plates, by the Society of Antiquaries in 1810, has lately been copied by the lithographic process, at Munich, and makes seven plates in folio.

Counsellor Gieseke, of Vienna, distinguished

tinguished by his dramatic works, undertook some years since a voyage to Greenland, for the purpose of making observations in Natural History. He remained six years in that country, and the collections which he made were sent to Copenhagen, for the purpose of being arranged according to their classes, and published. This task the traveller himself has now undertaken, and his performance may be speedily expected.

FRANCE.

The tea shrub, which was introduced into France in 1814, promises to become naturalized. There are already three hundred stocks, which it is easy to multiply; and the tea has received the approbation of the first naturalists in France.

It is calculated that the present French monarchy contains 29,800,000 inhabitants, of whom 108,000 speak Basque, 900,000 the Kymrique, or Low Breton, 160,000 Italian, 1,700,000 German, and the remaining 27,000,000 French. It is also calculated that of these there are 26,400,000 professed Catholics or free-thinkers, 2,300,000 professed Calvinists, 1,100,000 professed Lutherans, 60,000 Jews, 2,000 Herrenbuters, and 550 Quakers.

ITALY.

The copy in Mosaic of Leonardo da Vinci's Lord's Supper, begun by order of Napoleon, and finished under the auspices of the Emperor of Austria, has been sent to Vienna as a present from the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom to the Empress. Eighty horses, in various carriages, were employed in its conveyance.

M. MILLIN, in his late Travels in Italy, speaks at large of the *Alimentary Tables*, found in 1747 by peasants in the hill, where later researches have discovered the ruins of Velleia. The magistrates of the Roman people, who feared the consequences of any effervescence caused by want or distress, were provided with an abundant supply of the necessaries of life; and, for the support of the indigent, they distributed what they most urgently wanted. The Emperors followed the same policy; and the Table of Velleia informs us that Trajan extended this benevolence to a distance from Rome. He bestows one million one hundred and fifty thousand sesterces for the purchase of lands, the income from which should be employed in the maintenance of two hundred and forty-five boys, legitimate children of their parents, and thirty four girls, also legitimate. The inscription further declares,

that Cornelius Gallicanus had added to the sum given the further sum of sixty-two thousand sesterces, for the acquisition of certain other property then in possession of divers individuals, but destined to form a fund for the support of eighteen other boys and one girl, all to be legitimate; to receive the same allowance as the others; and the income is also calculated at five per cent. amounting to three thousand six hundred sesterces. This Table derives additional interest, from exhibiting the names of the places where the property was situated, the names of the persons from whom it was purchased, and other particulars, whereby it becomes a geographical authority, and especially in reference to that part of Italy where-to it belongs.

In 1816, MESSRS. ZOHRAB, a learned Armenian at Venice, and ANGELO MAIO, at Milan, published, in Latin, a considerable portion of the *Chronicon* of Eusebius. They gave reason to hope at the same time for a complete edition of the work, which, though lost among the Greeks, had been preserved among the Armenians, in a manuscript of the most valuable kind, preserved in the Ambrosian Library. These literati have at length determined to realize their resolution; and to publish the contents of this manuscript in the Latin language, accompanied with notes, and a preliminary discourse. The printing being already in forwardness, the learned editors offer the work to the studious by subscription.

UNITED STATES.

Messrs. T. GILPIN and Co. of Delaware, have made some improvements, by which a sheet of paper is delivered of greater breadth than any made in America, and of *any length*—in one continued unbroken succession, of fine or coarse materials, regulated at pleasure to a greater or less thickness. The paper, when made, is collected from the machine on reels, in succession as they are filled; and these are removed to the further progress of the manufacture. The paper in its texture is perfectly smooth and even, and is not excelled by any made by hand, in the usual mode of workmanship—as it possesses all the beauty, regularity, and strength, of what is called well-closed and well-shut sheets. The mills and engines now prepared, are calculated to do the daily work of *ten paper vats*, and will employ a water power equal to about twelve to fifteen pair of mill-stones of the usual size.

MEDICAL

MEDICAL REPORT.

REPORT of DISEASES and CASUALTIES occurring in the public and private Practice of the Physician who has the care of the Western District of the CITY DISPENSARY,—the limits of which, commencing at the Fleet-street end of Chancery-lane, pass through Gray's Inn-lane, Portpool-lane, Hatton Wall, Great Saffron-hill, West-street, Smithfield-bars, Charterhouse-lane and square; along Goswell-street to Old street; down Old-street, as far as Bunhill-row; thence crossing the Old Jewry and extending along Queen-street, terminate at the water-side.

IT is the intention of the writer of these periodical essays to allude, in the December paper of each passing year, to the prominent circumstances that shall have occupied the attention of the medical world during the period of that year.

For the last twelve months, the epidemic fever of the metropolis, and other parts; the question of vaccine security against small-pox infection; and the subject of syphilitic diseases;—have proved the prominent points of pathological interest. On the last of these topics, as pertaining principally to the province of surgery, it will not be proper for the Reporter to descant. Fever and vaccination are, however, subjects not only of professional, but of popular, concern: and the present opportunity will, therefore, be embraced of adverting to these two particulars as largely as the reach of a single report will allow.

The real cause, or actual essence, of the prevailing fever remains still an undecided point in the chancery of medical judicature. Some conceiving typhus to be a disease *sui generis*, and invariably dependent upon a specific contagion; while others maintain that it is capable of being produced by the more common causes of disease; such as irregularity in diet or temperature. One author, indeed, goes so far as to deride *in toto* the notion of contagion; and to affirm that the source of the disease is exclusively atmospheric, and that the distemper itself is incapable of being imparted from one individual to another.*

The Reporter has already expressed his own sentiments on this disputed point as being intermediate. He conceives that an undetected something in the air gives a cast and character to the reigning malady; but that, such a condition of the atmosphere existing, fevers are more easily excited by cold and other causes, and likewise more easily fall into that state which engenders a contagious virus. How is this contagious virus communi-

* Dr. Maclean.—See his work on Epidemic and Infectious Diseases, in which he proposes an entire abolition of the quarantine laws, upon the principle that even plague itself is not a contagious, but merely an infectious, distemper.

cated to another? Almost demonstrably through the medium of the lungs alone. And it is of consequence to recollect, that the poison which exhales from an individual affected with the most contagious fever, is immediately destroyed by the atmosphere; so that every attention being given to cleanliness and ventilation, and every care being taken to avoid the immediate breath of the sufferer, a second individual may be in his room, and even about his person, with very little apprehension of consequences.* The air, then, is thus the vehicle of bane and antidote; and it is an actual fact, that individuals residing next door to a fever-house are as much out of the reach of pestiferous influence as if they were on the other side of the Atlantic. The poison however, let it be recollected, although thus disarmed by the air of all its malignant properties, is capable of being preserved active, and even conveyed to a distance, provided it be excluded from the air. So that it is a necessary part of every preservative plan against the propagation of fever, freely to expose every thing to the breath of Heaven, that has been in contact with the sick person. Hence the explanation of the greater facility with which the epidemic spreads from individual to individual, from family to family, and from street to street, in those districts of the town where indolence, and poverty, and filth, are familiar inmates.

With regard to the treatment of these diseases, the writer's notions have already been more than once expressed. He thinks it, however, but justice to say, that, although he is himself not in the general practice of copious blood-letting, he has lately

* Dr. Bateman, in his recent work on the Contagious Fever of the Metropolis, has announced this fact as if with the air of novelty; whereas it has been a long time an admitted principle with the profession, and has been communicated to the public in a variety of forms. With respect to the general character of Dr. B.'s work, it may be incidentally remarked, that it is very well as a mere description of the disease upon which it treats, but that it is deficient in the higher qualities which we should have expected to see in a regular dissertation on fever.

witnessed,

witnessed, in the practice of others, much apparent good resulting from large venectomies. Active purging has been the writer's great sheet-anchor; and with the preservative powers of this practice, when had recourse to early, he has had reason to be amply satisfied.

The question of vaccine security, it is not necessary to say, is a matter of paramount importance to the welfare of mankind. Is a child, having had cow-pox, equally secure against the small-pox, with another who has been inoculated with the variolous poison? This query involves a problem of greater importance to the physical interests of our race, than has ever been propounded or agitated by man. Recent occurrences have caused the revival of doubtful feelings on this most momentous point. But, in favour of vaccine security, two essential particulars may at least be adduced. In the first place, it is an actual fact, that small-pox itself is known occasionally to visit a person twice in the course of life. The curate and lecturer of the parish in which the Reporter is writing has, in his own person, proved this position. Now, when it is recollect that the numbers of vaccinated children, in a given time, have been almost incalculably greater than were ever submitted to inoculation, it will be allowed that the chances of these anomalous occurrences must have been in the same measure multiplied; and that this, therefore, may be one explanation of the greater number of vaccine failures. Secondly, we hear, in the present time, almost nothing of chicken-pox; whereas,

during the prevalence of the inoculating practice, this last disease was of comparatively every-day occurrence. Now, it has lately been advanced, and that upon very plausible grounds, that the modified small-pox, which sometimes succeeds to vaccination, is nothing more than chicken-pox; which, under the last denomination, excited no apprehension or alarm, but which, now that it is called small-pox, fills every father and mother with fears for the safety of their vaccinated offspring.

But whether this be or be not the case, (and the restricted space of this paper prevents the more ample discussion of the question,) and whether vaccination be or be not of absolutely equal preventive efficacy with variolous inoculation, a sufficiency of positive evidence is, in the writer's opinion, before the world in favour of the former practice; which introduces into the system a mild, in place of a malignant, disease; which, even when not entirely preventive of small-pox, so much modifies the latter, as to render its occurrence of scarcely any consequence, and which is less apt to excite morbid humours and cutaneous eruptions than the old inoculation; it being a fact, established by the most unquestionable testimony, that chronic diseases of the skin of all kinds have been rather upon the decline than increase, both as it respects number and virulence, ever since the introduction of vaccine practice.

D. UWINS, M.D.

Thavies' inn; Nov. 20.

REPORT OF CHEMISTRY, NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, &c.

THE following method has been proposed by BRUGNATELLI for discovering arsenic and corrosive sublimate in their respective solutions, and to distinguish them from each other:—We must take the starch of wheat boiled in water, until it is of a proper consistence, and recently prepared: to this is to be added a sufficient quantity of iodine to make it of a blue colour; it is afterwards to be diluted with pure water, until it becomes of a beautiful azure. If to this azure-coloured solution of starch we add some drops of an aqueous solution of the oxide of arsenic, the colour changes to a reddish hue, and finally is quite dissipated: The solution of corrosive sublimate, poured into the induretted starch, produces in it almost the same change with the arsenic; but if, to the fluid discoloured by the oxide of arsenic, we add some drops of sulphuric acid, the original blue colour is restored with more than its original brilliancy;

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whilst the colour of the fluid that has been discharged, by the corrosive sublimate, cannot be restored, either by the sulphuric acid, or by any other means.

PROFESSOR HARE, of William and Mary College, in Virginia, has invented an apparatus for burning tar instead of oil, in lighting cities and manufactories.—It is said that tar, burned in this apparatus, gives a strong and clear light; and it is computed, that four or five barrels of tar will serve a lamp for one year, and will give eight times the light of a common street-lamp. The following is given in the Union as a description of the apparatus:—It “consists of a fountain reservoir to hold four or five pounds of tar to supply the lamp at a uniform height, and a lantern, with a draught-pipe attached to it. —The lamp presents, at one end, a cylindrical mouth for receiving the pipe of the reservoir; at the other end, a cylindrical cup, in which the tar is ignited; the flame

3 N

being

[Dec. 1.]

being drawn up through a central hole in the bottom of the lantern, so as to occupy its axis in passing to the draught-pipe. All the air which supplies this is made to meet in the same axis, and thus to excite the combustion."

Dr. LALLEMAND has published at Paris an elaborate system of the Animal Economy, from which he deduces the following general conclusions:—

1. All the nerves of animal life derive from the part from which they originate, whether the brain or spinal marrow, the nervous influence necessary to fulfil their functions.

2. It is from the cerebrum that arise the determinations of the will.

3. The cerebrum exerts on the spinal marrow an influence which is not confined to the direction of its action according to the will, but there also results from it an increase of energy in the functions of the spinal marrow.

4. The influence of the cerebrum is not the same on all parts of the spinal marrow; on those, for instance, which furnish the nerves for respiration.

5. The influence is greater, and more necessary, in proportion to the length of the period from the birth of the fetus,

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

PRICES OF MERCANDIZE.				Oct. 23.	Nov. 20.			
Cocoa, W. I. common	£	4	5	0	to	5	0	0
Coffee, Jamaica, ordinary	5	3	0	—	6	8	0	ditto.
—, fine	7	0	0	—	7	18	0	ditto.
—, Mocha	7	10	0	—	8	0	0	ditto.
Cotton, W. I. common	0	1	7	—	0	1	9	per lb.
—, Demerara	0	1	8	—	0	2	1	ditto.
Curritants	5	0	0	—	5	12	0	per cwt.
Figs, Turkey	0	0	0	—	0	0	0	ditto.
Flax, Riga	80	0	0	—	83	0	0	per ton.
Hemp, Riga Rhine	50	0	0	—	51	0	0	ditto.
Hops, new, Pockets	7	7	0	—	9	9	0	per cwt.
—, Bags	6	6	0	—	8	0	0	ditto.
Iron, British, Bars	12	10	0	—	13	0	0	per ton.
—, Pigs	7	19	0	—	8	0	0	ditto.
Oil, Lucca	16	0	0	—	17	0	0	per jar.
—, Galipoli	98	0	0	—	100	0	0	per ton.
Rags	4	3	1	0	—	3	3	0
Raisins, bloom or jar, new	5	0	0	—	0	0	0	ditto.
Rice, Carolina, new	2	12	0	—	2	14	0	ditto.
—, East India	0	0	0	—	0	0	0	ditto.
Silk, China, raw	1	1	0	—	1	12	0	per lb.
—, Bengal, skein	1	2	0	—	1	2	8	ditto.
Spices, Cinnamon	0	13	10	—	0	14	0	ditto.
—, Cloves	0	3	9	—	0	4	0	ditto.
—, Nutmegs	0	6	5	—	0	6	8	ditto.
—, Pepper, black	0	0	8½	—	0	0	8½	ditto.
—, —, white	0	0	11½	—	0	1	0½	ditto.
Spirits, Brandy, Cogniac	0	7	3	—	0	8	2	per gal.
—, Geneva Hollands	0	3	6	—	0	3	8	ditto.
—, Rum, Jamaica	0	3	8	—	0	5	6	per gal.
Sugar, brown	3	14	0	—	3	16	0	per cwt.
—, Jamaica, fine	4	5	0	—	4	8	0	ditto.
—, East India, brown	1	17	0	—	2	2	0	ditto.
—, lump, fine	5	10	0	—	6	2	0	ditto.
Tallow, town-melted	4	19	6	—	0	0	0	ditto.
—, Russia, yellow	4	10	0	—	0	0	0	ditto.
Tea, Bohea	0	2	7	—	0	2	8	per lb.
—, Hyson, best	0	5	8	—	0	6	0	ditto.
Wine, Madeira, old	90	0	0	—	120	0	0	per pipe.
—, Port, old	120	0	0	—	125	0	0	ditto.
—, Sherry	110	0	0	—	120	0	0	per butt.

Premiums of Insurance.—Guernsey or Jersey, 25s.—Cork or Dublin, 20s.—Belfast, 20s.—Hambro', 20s.—Madeira, 20s.—Jamaica, 3s.—Greenland, out and home, —

Course of Exchange, Nov. 20.—Amsterdam, 11 7 C. F.—Hamburgh, 33 8 ½ U.—

At Messrs. Wolse and Edmonds' Canal Office, Change Alley, Cornhill—Grand Junction
CANAL

CANAL shares sell for 241l. per 100l. share.—Birmingham, 1000l.—Coventry, 970l.—Leeds and Liverpool, 330l.—Trent and Mersey, 1580l.—East India Dock, 190l. per share.—West India, 196l.—The Strand BRIDGE, 10l.—West Middlesex WATER-WORKS, 47l.—GAS LIGHT COMPANY, 86l. and on the advance in London and elsewhere.

Gold in bars 4l. 1s. 6d. per oz.—New doubloons 4l.—Silver in bars 5s. 6d.

The 3 per cent. Consols, on the 25th, were 77 $\frac{1}{2}$; 3 per cent. Reduced, 77 $\frac{1}{2}$; $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. 86 $\frac{1}{2}$; and 5 per cent. 108. The enormous Loan in the conversion of 3 into 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. stock, and the financial operations on the continent, have rendered money scarce all over Europe, as well for public as for commercial purposes.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS, announced between the 20th of Oct. and the 20th of Nov. 1818; extracted from the London Gazettes.

BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 114.]

The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.

- ARTHUR J. Red Lion street, Holborn, cabinet maker. [Joyes]
 Ashford C. S. Harrow road, ironmonger. [Richardson and co. london]
 Adams J. S. Newcastle under Lyne, merchant. [Fearnhead, Nottingham]
 Allen S. S. Little Yarmouth, Suffolk, corn merchants. [Newman, london]
 Bergemann J. St. John's Coffee house, Cornhill, broker. [Smith and co.]
 Brown H. Charles' street, Westminster, builder. [Veale]
 Brown W. East Retford, Nottinghamshire, corn factor. [Hamilton, london]
 Bills S. Darlaston, Staffordshire, dealer. [Clarke and co. L.]
 Brayley J. W. Nottingham, lace manufacturer. [Baxters and co. london]
 Bishop R. Whitchurch, Hampshire, linen draper. [Bishop and co. london]
 Bowill J. and G. J. De Witte, Commercial Chambers, merchants. [Evitt and co.]
 Bowman J. Crooked lane, wine merchants. [Gregson and co.]
 Carter J. New Bridge street Vauxhall, grocer. [Arnott, L.]
 Chettleburgh D. jun. Norwich, wine merchant. [Goodwin]
 Cavers W. Commercial road, master mariner. [Atcheson]
 Cockram P. Bath, tailor. [Gaby and co.]
 Curtis and Hall, Angel court, Throgmorton street
 Day R. H. Tonbridge, Kent, feed crusher. [Wiltshire and co. london]
 Bennett J. Carisbrooke, builder. [Worley, Newport]
 Bouet L. Conduit street, float manufacturer. [Chippendall]
 Dyson G. China terrace, Lambeth, auctioneer. [Honson]
 Emery T. Worcester, wine merchant. [Cardale and co.]
 Ehrenstrom E. Fen court, Fenchurch street, merchant. [Eicke and co.]
 Fawcett G. George yard, Lombard street, paper hanger. [Hunter]
 Fitch T. Highgate, butcher. [Harvey and co. L.]
 Fowler C. Sculcoates, Yorkshire, merchant. [Spence, L.]
 Glayther J. Hammersmith, ironmonger. [Camesford]
 Ghene M. jun. Broad street, Ratcliff, oilman. [Collins, L.]
 Gibson J. and S. Forster, Wardrobe place, Doctors' Commons, dealers in lace. [James]
 Godfrey T. Salters' hall court, merchant. [Cocker]
 Graham R. Garstang, Lancashire, grocer. [Blakelock, L.]
 Gunn J. Eton, coach maker. [Richardson, L.]
 Harris J. Hæselor, Warwickshire, dealer. [Meyrick and co. london]
 Hampton T. Manchester, merchant. [Windle, L.]
 Hawks W. C. Okehampton, banker. [Holland, L.]
 Harrington J. Aldermanbury, factor. [Hubberley]
 Mortum W. Long lane, Bermondsey, carpenter. [Kempster, Kennington lane]
 Harper J. Fleet street, bookseller. [Eicke and co.]
 Howes G. Rochester, tavern keeper. [Pownall and co. L.]
 Hall E. Hoddesdon, Devon, grocer. [Heelis, L.]
 Humble S. Liverpool, hop factor. [Kearney and co. L.]
 Hall J. Chatham, tailor. [Nelson, L.]
 Irwin R. New House, Stapleton, Cumberland, grocer. [Cleghorn, london]
 Johnson J. and J. Smith, High-Holborn, linen-drapers. [Chapman and co.]
 Langford J. Ludgate-hill, chemist. [Walton]
 Lancaster G. Liverpool, merchant. [Milne and co. L.]
 Law W. Coothall chambers.
 Lee L. Newport Moore, Lancashire, cotton spinner. [Meadowcroft, london]
 Longman J. Totnes, Devonshire, miller. [Elliot, L.]
 Lloyd R. Cheapside, warehouseman. [Sivert and co.]
 Lockington W. Pendleton, Lancashire, joiner. [Measowcroft, london]
 Lord S. Sutton, Surrey, innkeeper. [Adams, L.]
 Matt J. Hadleigh, Suffolk, miller. [Bridges, L.]
 Miles C. E. Stamford, cabinet maker. [Anstice and co. london]
 Mitchell W. Plaistow, and Poplar, shipbuilder. [Knight and co. london]
 Morris W. G. Stratford upon Avon, banker. [Meywick and co. london]
 Morris W. M. Bright rfer'man. [Palmer and co. L.]
- Mills H. New Bond street, linen draper. [Dawson]
 Minchin T. A. W. G. Carter, and A. Kelly, Portsmouth, bankers. [Atcheson, london]
 Middeleward J. High street, Whitechapel, perfumer. [Argill]
 Noble J. and W. Ring, Bath, victuallers. [Hannam, L.]
 Nowill J. and J. Burch, Jewry street, stationers. [Lee and co.]
 Oakley, T. P. Ealing, brewer. [Vincent, L.]
 Prior C. Cirencester place, Fitzroy square. Oilman. [Calton]
 Ransom T. Cheapside, lace manufacturer. [Mitchell and co.]
 Raven J. Cheapside, warehouseman. [Sweet and co.]
 Ratsay J. Finch lane, stock broker. [Pownall and co.]
 Reynolds W. Bristol, soap manufacturer. [Poole and co. london]
 Richards G. Sherrard street, silversmith. [Palmer and co.]
 Rogers B. Ashton upon Mersey, Cheshire, corn dealer. [Milne and co. london]
 Rust W. Sheffield, merchant. [Wilson, L.]
 Roberts J. W. Collegehill, cheesemongers. [Pitcheson and co. london]
 Rowed J. Harp lane, dealer. [Reed]
 Roufe, W. High street, Poplar, rag merchant. [Rufsen, london]
 Shelley G. M. Union street, Whitechapel, hosier. [Lang]
 Soane G. Margate, printer. [Lewis, L.]
 Scotford T. and J. Blackfriars road, dealers. [Clarke and co.]
 Sivac C. Wilmot street, Brunswick square, merchant. [Rivington]
 Scholey, R. Paternoster row, bookseller. [Abbot and co.]
 Singer S. High street, Kensington, haberdasher. [Daines jun. london]
 Snugge J. W. A. Lime street, spirit merchant. [Chapman and co.]
 Slater J. J. Slater, and J. Slater, jun. Yeadon, Yorkshire, clothiers. [Atkinson and co. Leeds]
 Syder G. Homerton, dealer and Chapman. [Sandys and co. london]
 Sawyer R. J. B. Tobler, and J. Cumberledge, Leadenhall street, merchants. [Weston and co.]
 Sanfum S. Narlsworth, Gloucestershire, clothier. [Clarke, L.]
 Spreat J. Exeter, coal merchant. [Darke and co.]
 Talbot W. George Yard, Lombard street, merchant. [Richardson]
 Taylor J. Monkwearmouth shore, brewer. [Blakiston, L.]
 Thompson G. Bishopsgate street within
 Thompson J. Wheathampstead, Herts, wine merchant. [Churchill, london]
 Twynam, T. Plymouth, flour factor. [Adlington and co. london]
 Tovee W. Exmouth street, Spa fields, builder. [Rose]
 Ward D. Sutton Scotney, Hampshire, innkeeper. [Hamilton, london]
 Walker N. Dover, brewer. [Lodington, L.]
 Walker R. Bristol, shoemaker. [Hicks and co. L.]
 Warren W. Fenchurch street, victualler. [Aldridge and co. london]
 Wilkinson J. W. Horne, and J. Wilkinson, Friday street, warehouseman. [Steel]
 Willson J. Bathbone place, bookseller. [Nind and co.]
 White J. Falmouth, mercer. [Reardon and co. L.]
 Wilson T. Morton, Lincolnshire, grocer. [Anstice and co. london]
 Wild J. Rochdale, dealer in glass. [Battye, L.]
 Warrington N. High street, Southwark
 Whitebrook W. Hungerford street, Strand, victualler. [Palmore]
 Wilcox R. Strand, woollen draper. [Hurd and co.]
 Woodriff J. Commercial road, broker. [Townson]
 Whitmore W. Holland street, Blackfriars road, cordwainer. [Parnell]
 Wood J. Saddleworth, Yorkshire, cotton spinner. [Appleby and co. london]
 Whiby W. and P. Withington, Clement's lane, brokers. [Low and co.]
 Williams W. Amen corner, bookseller. [Smith and co.]
 Wyatt J. Hinckley, baker. [Becket, L.]
 Yates J. E. Shoreditch, pewterer. [Cartwright]
 Yorke R. Fleet market, butcher. [Shepherd]
 Youlden S. jun. Brixton, Devon, merchant. [Brooking, Dartmouth]

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Anderson A., Philip Lane	Fowler J., Birch Lane	Mewis J., Birmingham
Adcock J., St. Mary Axe	Fisher W., Union Place, Lambeth	Noble J., Bucklersbury
Anderdon R., Achlain in the Wolds, Yorkshire	Gall B., Jun., Woodbridge	Orme W., Southwark
Alexander T., Upper Hurstbourne	Gray J., Billiter Square	Oliver P., Plymouth
Aulton J., Tower Street	Gillam T., and W., Weaver, Bed- wardine, Worcestershire	Parker W., High Street, Whitechapel
Almond R., Dartmouth	Gore S., V., Bishopsgate Street	Parker J., Mortimer Street
Allen E., Leicester	Goodyear T., Aldersgate Street	Phillips L., and J., Phillips, High Holborn
Appleby R., North Shields	Glover D., Gutter Lane	Pitcher J., Back Road, St. George's Fotheringay F., Corporation Row, Cler- kenwell
Bendy G., Charles Square, Hoxton	Gover J., Lower Brooke Street, Han- over Square	Purday T., Sandgate
Balfour J., Basinghall Street	Granville A., Plymouth Dock	Powell P., M., Hastings
Banks D., Storehouse, Devon	Grisbrook G., Sloane Terrace, Chelsea	Pennell R., and L., Pennell, Bow Lane
Becher C., C., Lothbury	Holmes T., J., Harris, and J., D., English, Long Acre	Rose T., Bridport, Dorsetshire
Bell J., and J., Snowdon, Leeds	Higgins W., Newport, Shropshire	Randall W., Leeds
Bath R., Heath Street, Commercial Road	Harper C., and J., M'Whinnie, Snow's fields	Rains J., S., Wapping Wall
Browning W., St. Mary Axe	Hartley J., Manchester	Reynolds J., and J., Kendalls, White- chapel
Broom W., Liverpool	Hockley D., and W., S., Hall, Brook Street, Holborn	Robinson G., Paternoster Row
Brown E., Bradford, Wilts	Holden T., Manchester	Rose S., Swansea
Brodie J., Fenchurch Street	Hopkins W., Great Trinity Lane	Rance H., Worcester
Brown W. A., College Hill	Holmes F., Vere Street	Rouse W., High Street
Bush J., Thatcham	Hooper W., Tenbury	Southee G., Canterbury
Bath W., Ether	Hill J., Bradwell, Derbyshire	Sanderion R., Ocklam, Yorkshire
Bulley C., C., Pope's Head Alley	Hall G., Norwich	Seager S., P., Maidstone
Bryan W., White Lion Court, Cam- berwell	Jackson G., jun., Bishopsgate Street without	Sewell R., Piccadilly
Blackmore E., Henrietta Street	Jones S., St. Paul's Churchyard	Smith J., Tabernacle Walk
Bowley W., Half Moon Street	Jacobs and Hayward, Woodbridge	Smith W., Beerharris, Devonshire
Bragg J., Great Hanway Street	James S., Lawrence Lane	Sweenson J., Manor Row, East Smith- field
Cattle T., Chatham	Kent L., London Road, Ratcliffe	Seerwood W., Liverpool
Cholders R., George Street, Oxford Str.,	Kencaid D., Spital Square	Stanton J., Strand
Croucher J., H., Great Alie Street	Knapp J., Talbot Court, Gracechurch Street	Snow J., Swarkeston, Derbyshire
Collins J., M., Newton Abbott	Kelly J., A., S., A., Kelly, and T., H., Kelly, Strand	Thompson J., P., Great Newport Street
Clark S., Tring	Kilshaw E., Lancaster	Thomas R., Helston
Cliffet C., Commercial Road	Kingscott D., Walcot, Bath	Thurkirk G., M., New Street Square
Davies R., New Bond Street	Latham J., D., and J., Parry, Devon- shire Square	Tomlinson W., Nottingham
Davidson J., East India Chambers	Lister J., Netherton, Yorkshire	Turner J., Bury Mill, Herts
Danfon T., Liverpool	Leiter T., Hatton Garden	Utting J., H., Norwich
Dutton T., King Street, Cheapside	Lawrence J., Houndsditch	Velvin J., Bradford, Wilts
Dry J., High Ercall, Shropshire	Manby N., and J., Woodbridge	Wolffe J., and J., Dorville, New Bridge Street
Dowley T., and J., Willow Street, Bankside	Marsh, Dean, Westbrook, and H. B., Dean, Reading	Woods W., Crawford Street
Dodson H., and J., Three Ton Court, Southwark	Mockett J., St. Peter the Apostle, Isle of Thanet	Walker D., Holborn
Dowdall J., J., Dartmouth Street		Wilmer S., R., Bristol
Ellis J., A., Great Yarmouth		Webb T., Wellington, Shropshire
Elgar W., Maidstone		Williams W., Limehouse Causeway
Evans E., Llanfaelog		Welsh R., and G., Liverpool,
Evans J., Tottenham Court Road		
Fairlamb J., Wynyatt Street, Goswell Street Road		

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Meteorological Results, from Observations made in London, between the 22d of October and 21st of November, 1818.

	Maxi- mum.	Days of the Month.	Wind.	Mini- mum.	Days of the Month.	Wind.	Greatest Vari- ation in 24 hours	Days of the Mth.	Range.	Mean.
Barometer ..	30.16	Oct. 29	N.W.	29.16	Nov. 5	E.	0.42	17	1.00	29.63
Thermometer	63°	27 & 28	S. & W.	35½°	21	E.	16½°	27 & 7	27½	50.55
Thermomet. hygrometer	26½	27	E.	0	4 & 5	S.	26½	28	26½	9.85

Prevailing wind,—East.
Number of days on which rain has fallen, 11.

Clouds.

Cirrus.	Cirro-stratus.	Cirro-cumulus.	Cumulus.	Cumulostratus, Nimbus.
10	21	13	16	3

The observations on the atmospheric pressure are noted three times a-day, from an upright barometer, at the hours of eight in the morning, five in the afternoon, and eleven at night. The height of this and the two following instruments is twenty-seven feet from the ground.—The temperature is taken from a register thermometer, suspended under a small shed, having an eastern aspect.—The thermometrical hygrometer is made in the following manner:—Let two spirit-of-wine thermometers be chosen, as nearly of the same size as possible, and graduated so as exactly to coincide at different tempera-

tures; let the bulb of one be covered with blue or purple silk, while the other remains naked; and let them be suspended about the distance of two inches from each other; let the covered bulb be then wetted with pure water; and the two thermometers will very soon indicate a difference of temperature; the wetted one, from the cold produced by the evaporation sinking below the other, more or less, according to the rapidity of the evaporation, that is, according as the air is more or less dry. If the thermometers be graduated to Fahrenheit's scale, each degree of difference must be multiplied by

5 $\frac{1}{2}$, and the product will express the degrees of Professor Leslie's hygrometer nearly; or if they are graduated to the centigrade scale, the degrees of difference, multiplied by ten, will give the hygrometric degrees exactly.*

This method I have adopted, with slight variations; and, from observations made since August 1817, I am tolerably satisfied as to the general correctness of the above communication. A. E.

St. John's-square; Oct. 22.

Meteorological Results of the Atmospheric Pressure and Temperature, Evaporation, Rain, Wind, and Clouds, deduced from Diurnal Observations, made at Manchester; by THOMAS HANSON, Surgeon.

Latitude 53° 25' North—Longitude 2° 10' West—of London.

Results for October 1818.

Mean monthly pressure, 29.71—maximum, 30.20—minimum, 29.10—range, 1.10 inches.

Mean monthly temperature, 56°.5—maximum, 67°—minimum, 44°—range, 33°.

Greatest variation of pressure in 24 hours, .46 of an inch, which was on the 12th.

Greatest variation of temperature in 24 hours, 19°, which was on the 5th.

Spaces described by the curve formed from the mean daily pressure, 2.5 inches, number of changes, 11.

Quantity of water evaporated, 817 of an inch.

Monthly fall of rain, 2.170 inches—rainy days, 12—foggy, 3—snowy, 0—hailly, 0.

Wind.

N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.	Variable.	Calm.
0	0	1	9	8	7	5	1	0	0

Brisk winds, 1—boisterous ones, 0.

Clouds.

Cirrus.	Cumulus.	Stratus.	Cirro-Cumulus.	Cirro-Stratus.	Cumulo-Stratus.	Nimbus.
0	11	0	14	0	6	1

This has been a most extraordinary period for mildness; indeed, the temperature falls little short of the three summer months of 1815 and 1816. In referring to the last eleven years' observations of the weather, the Reporter is enabled to say, that the mean of the present October considerably exceeds the mean of any other corresponding month: the mean of October 1807 was 52°; the mean of 1811 was 45°; whereas the present October's

mean is 56°.5. The general mean for October upon the twelve years will be 49°; so that the present month has had an excess of heat of nearly eight degrees above the general mean.

There have been a few foggy mornings, but neither snow nor frost; indeed, the weather has been so open, humid, and brilliant, that mushrooms were exposed for sale in the market on the 31st.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

NOTHING of particular novelty or interest has occurred since last month, excepting the opening the ports for foreign wheat,—the result, as well of the generality of farmers declining to thresh, from the necessity of husbanding their fodder, as of the certainty that the crop is far short of previous sanguine speculation. Errors of this kind always have prevailed, and the barn-floor is the only place in which to rectify them. The reports from every part of the country, as far as concerns its resources, culture and growing crops, are simply those of the most encouraging prosperity. We have been fortunate, for some years past, in favorable autumnal seasons; but, probably, the oldest man in existence cannot recollect, dating from the first week in September to the present day, a latter season equal

to the present: the present writer, a constant and attentive observer of the weather, can answer for full fifty years. Roses and flowers in full bloom, strawberries, cucumbers, peas, cauliflowers, contribute to deck out and cater for this delightful autumn. Both the pastures and the stubbles afford luxuriant and plentiful food for sheep; and the straw-yard, fortunately, will be a very late resource. Grass has been so high as to be laid, and has been mown within the present month. The cows yield a summer flow of milk, and the butter produced is excellent in quality. Early turnips generally good, and those sown not later than mid August prove beyond expectation. Latter potatoes have risen well. The cattle crops, rye, tares, &c. never more promising. Price, in the midland counties, of an acre of common turnips, 10l. upwards; and for Swedish turnips, to be eaten on the land, 20l. per acre has been refused. Upon certain high and dry lands, wheat-seed has not been yet, or but lately, got in; and, upon such, fallowing could not be so forward

* If the degrees of Fahrenheit's scale are multiplied by 5 $\frac{1}{2}$, the result will be the same as in the last-mentioned operation; but, to save the trouble of calculating every observation, I have computed a table from 15° to 100° of Leslie.

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ward as it has elsewhere generally been, attended also with the most plentiful manuring which has been bestowed of late years. The wheat looks well on all, and is as forward on rich warm soils as in some seasons in the month of May. The apprehension that the luxuriance of the plant may exhaust it, has induced the practice, in many parts, of eating the wheat off with sheep, a custom unknown in autumn, and at all times slovenly and dangerous to the crop. Fat cattle have borne a good price. Stores still dear. Sheep at a great price, the rot still suspected. Fine wool stationary; long wool still advancing in demand. Hops a dull and declining market. No possible remedy for the measures under which the cultivators of the earth still labour, but a retrenchment of public expences; in other

words, an abatement of taxation: another measure of at least equal justice and necessity is, that the labourer may demand his due, and not be continued in the slavish and degrading state of compulsion to receive an insufficient part of it, in a mode known by the nick-name of charity.

Smithfield: Beef 4s. 4d. to 6s.—Mutton 5s. to 7s.—Lamb — Veal 3s. to 7s.—Pork 4s. 3d. to 7s. 4d.—Bacon — Fat 5s. 8d.

Corn Exchange: Wheat 60s. to 86s.—Barley 40s. to 75s.—Oats 28s. to 44s.—The Quarters-loaf in London, 4lb. 5½oz. 12½d.—Hay 6l. 10s. to 8l. 10s. per load.—Clover do. 6l. 10s. to 9l. 9s.—Straw 2l. 6s. to 3l. 3s.

Coals, in the pool, 35s. to 46s. per chaldron of 36 bushels.

Middlesex, Nov. 23.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN NOVEMBER;

Containing official Papers and Authentic Documents.

NETHERLANDS.

THE Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle is dissolved, without having publicly committed any offensive act; on the contrary, the following papers, which terminated its proceedings, extort our approbation, as promising a state of permanent peace. At present it would be illiberal to surmise that this royal confederacy has any further designs against liberty and the progress of liberal opinions; and, at any rate, we will hope for the best.

Protocol signed at Aix-la-Chapelle, on the 15th Nov. 1813, by the Plenipotentiaries of the Courts of Austria, France, Great Britain, Prussia, and Russia.

The ministers of Austria, France, Great Britain, Prussia, and Russia, as a consequence of the exchange of the ratifications of the convention signed on the 9th of October, relative to the evacuation of the French territory by the foreign troops, and after having addressed to each other the notes, of which copies are subjoined, have assembled in conference, to take into consideration the relations which ought to be established, in the existing state of things, between France and the co-subscribing powers of the Treaty of Peace of the 20th of November, 1815; relations which, by securing to France the place that belongs to her in the system of Europe, will bind her more closely to the pacific and benevolent views in which all the sovereigns participate, and will thus consolidate the general tranquillity.

After having maturely investigated the conservative principles of the great interests which constitute the order of things established, under the auspices of Divine Providence, in Europe, by the Treaty of

Paris of the 30th of May, 1814, the rage of Vienna, and the Treaty of Peace of the year 1815, the courts subscribing the present act, do, in consequence, unanimously acknowledge and declare—

1. That they are firmly resolved never to depart, neither in their mutual relations, nor in those which connect them with other states, from the principles of intimate union which has hitherto decided over all their common relations and interests—a union rendered more strong and indissoluble by the bonds of Christian fraternity which the sovereigns have formed among themselves.

2. That this union, which is the more real and durable, inasmuch as it depends on no separate interest or temporary combination, can only have for its object the maintenance of general peace, founded on a religious respect for the engagements contained in the Treaties, and for the whole of the rights resulting therefrom.

3. That France, associated with other powers by the restoration of the legitimate, monarchical, and constitutional power, engages henceforth to concur in the maintenance and consolidation of a system which has given peace to Europe, and assured its duration.

4. That if, for the better attaining the above declared object, the powers which have concurred in the present act, should judge it necessary to establish particular meetings, either of the sovereigns themselves, or of their respective ministers and plenipotentiaries, to treat in common of their proper interests, in so far as they have reference to the object of their present deliberations, the time and place of these meetings shall, on each occasion, be previously fixed, by means of diplomatic communications; and that, in the case of

these meetings having for their object affairs specially connected with the interests of the other states of Europe, they shall only take place in consequence of a formal invitation on the part of such of those states as the said affairs may concern, and under the express reservation of their right of direct participation therein, either directly, or by their plenipotentiaries.

5. That the resolutions contained in the present act shall be made known to all the courts of Europe, by the subjoined declaration, which shall be considered as sanctioned by the Protocol, and forming part thereof.

Done in quintuple, and reciprocally exchanged in the original, by the subscribing cabinets.

(Signed) *Metternich. Hardenberg.
Richelieu. Bernstorff.
Castlereagh. Nesselrode.
Wellington. Capo D'Istria.*

Aix-la-Chapelle, Nov. 15, 1818.

DECLARATION.

Now that the pacification of Europe is accomplished, by the resolution of withdrawing the foreign troops from the French territory; and now that there is an end of those measures of precaution, which deplorable events had rendered necessary, the ministers and plenipotentiaries of their Majesties the * Emperor of Austria, the King of France, the King of Great Britain, the King of Prussia, and the Emperor of all the Russias, have received orders from their sovereigns, to make known to all the courts of Europe the results of their meeting at Aix-la-Chapelle, and with that view to publish the following declaration:—

The Convention of the 9th of October, which definitely regulated the execution of the engagements agreed to in the Treaty of Peace of November 20, 1815, is considered by the sovereigns who concurred therein, as the accomplishment of the work of peace, and as the completion of the political system destined to secure its solidity.

The intimate union established among the monarchs, who are joint parties to this system, by their own principles, no less than by the interests of their people, offers to Europe the most sacred pledge of its future tranquillity.

The object of this union is as simple as it is great and salutary. It does not tend to any new political combination—to any change in the relations sanctioned by existing Treaties. Calm and consistent in its proceedings, it has no other object than the maintenance of peace, and the security of those transactions on which the peace was founded and consolidated.

The sovereigns, in forming this august union, have regarded as its fundamental basis, their invariable resolution never to depart, either among themselves, or in their relations with other states, from the strictest observation of the principles of the right of nations; principles which, in their application to a state of permanent peace, can alone effectually guarantee the independence of each government and the stability of the general association.

Faithful to these principles, the sovereigns will maintain them equally in those meetings at which they may be personally present, or in those which shall take place among their ministers; whether it shall be their object to discuss in common their own interests, or whether they take cognisance of questions in which other governments shall formally claim their interference. The same spirit which will direct their councils, and reign in their diplomatic communications, shall preside also at these meetings; and the repose of the world shall be constantly their motive and their end.

It is with such sentiments that the sovereigns have consummated the work to which they were called. They will not cease to labour for its confirmation and perfection. They solemnly acknowledge, that their duties towards God and the people whom they govern, make it peremptory on them to give to the world, as far as in their power, an example of justice, of concord, of moderation; happy in the power of consecrating, from henceforth, all their efforts to the promotion of the acts of peace, to the increase of the internal prosperity of their states, and to the awakening of those sentiments of religion and morality, whose empire has been but too much enfeebled by the misfortune of the times.

(Signed) *Metternich. Hardenberg.
Richelieu. Bernstorff.
Castlereagh. Nesselrode.
Wellington. Capo D'Istria.*

Aix-la-Chapelle, Nov. 15, 1818.

In these public declarations we discover the romantic rectitude of Alexander, combined with the wary policy of the hackneyed statesmen who took part in their composition. There is, on the face of them, nothing to quarrel with; nothing to excite jealousy; yet, is it to be believed that a Congress was held for no other purpose than to make such *milk-and-water* declarations? Was nothing else discussed? Was nothing else agreed on? Are there no secret articles? If not, then we congratulate the world on the moderation displayed; on the deference paid to public opinion; and on this new proof of the march of knowledge. And, if the association to preserve peace be entered into, from a just conception of the

* The names of the powers are put alphabetically.

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the folly and wickedness of war, and not with a view, by a common union, to suppress opinions unfavorable to the assumptions of arbitrary power; then, also, we may congratulate the world on the ascendancy of knowledge.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A case of questionable discretion, in the use of that anti-British law, the Alien Bill, has occurred within the month, in the seizure of General GOURGAUD. The spirit which it displays, *as existing in the persons exercising the powers of government in England*, leads us to suppress all our feelings. We shall record the affair as it has been published in a servile print, and also as described in the Morning Chronicle, a journal whose energy of independence is honourable to the free press of an enlightened people.

The Courier gives the following account:—

"On Saturday morning (Nov. 14), the Baron Gourgaud was served with an order to quit this kingdom, under the provisions of the Alien Act, and was removed from his house by virtue of a warrant from the secretary of state, with a view to the execution of that order. His behaviour was most violent; and the officers, in the discharge of their duty in removing him, were severely bruised in the scuffle which arose from his resistance.

"A belief, however, is attempted to be created, that the officers, in the execution of their duty, made use of wanton cruelty. This, we are desired to state, is without the slightest foundation: the only persons that suffered were the officers. Upon being informed of the object of the officers' coming, that they had an order to remove him under the Alien Act, he exclaimed, that it was a plan to rob and murder him. He flew to the window, and addressed the persons in the street, alleging that attempts were making to rob and murder him. He wished to excite a mob to rescue him. Upon taking his papers, he tried to seize a pair of loaded pistols and a short dagger. He was first conveyed to the house of Mr. Capper; where he remained some time, in order, if he chose, to send for his clothes from the lodgings he had occupied; but this he declined. He was then put into a post-chaise, and sent off to Harwich. On his arrival at Romford, being market-day, and the inn-yard full, the horses were changed in the open street, where there were many persons assembled. He then called out—"Thieves—murder—I am General Gourgaud—they are going to rob and murder me!" A few miles further on, he wished to be taken before a magistrate. On his arrival at Harwich, he was put on

board the packet, which is said to have sailed on Sunday night for Cuxhaven."

This is the account in the Morning Chronicle:—

"On Saturday morning (November 14), about seven o'clock, a well-dressed man and six attendants rushed into the bedroom where General Gourgaud was in bed, threw the clothes off him, dragged him out, and conveyed him to the front parlour. The General, terrified at such an outrageous proceeding, attempted to open the window, to alarm the neighbourhood and ask for help,—supposing, in fact, it was an attempt to murder him. The female servant of the house in vain expostulated with them, telling them he was a defenceless foreigner, and ought not to be treated in that manner. The General a second time attempted to open the window, and, in their scuffle to drag him from it, they drove his head through the glass, breaking three panes. They then threw him down on the ground, under the table, three several times, and beat him with canes on the knuckles and on the head. The noise brought down one of the other lodgers, a lady, who begged of the officers to treat him with more humanity; adding, that if he was guilty he would be tried, but in the mean time they had no right to beat him in such a manner. They answered, it was a case of high treason, and that they were acting for the king. She told them, at all events they had no right to treat him thus.

"They then dragged him, bleeding profusely, towards a coach standing at the door. Terrified and confused, he called on the servant-girl not to abandon him; and, by this time a mob being collected round, the officers were anxious to force him into the coach without loss of time: seeing that a considerable interest had been excited among the bye-standers, a report was given out that he was insane, and they were conveying him to a mad-house. The officers then redoubled their exertions, and dragged him towards the coach, into which they pushed him. He fell down in the coach, and one of his legs was still out of the door; they forced the door to, and it is feared his leg was much injured. He was driven off to a detached cottage in Vauxhall-walk, next door to the Academy. Inquiries being made, it was discovered that the cottage belongs to Mr. Capper. Not being able to walk, two of the men carried him through the garden into the house. From thence, two hours afterwards, it is supposed he was carried off through a back-door, and conveyed to Harwich or Dover. In the neighbourhood of the cottage, where considerable bustle was observed, the people were also told he was insane."

Queen CHARLOTTE died at Kew, in her 75th year, on the 17th of November, after

after a reign of above fifty-seven years; during fifty years of which period, her opinions are believed to have had no inconsiderable influence on the government of England, and consequently on the concerns of the world. In the affair of Wilkes and the Middlesex election,—in the American war,—during the two wars made on France,—and, in a word, on the general policy of the monarchy, she was considered, in the language of the illustrious Wm. Pitt, as the leader of "that influence behind the throne, which was greater than the throne itself." As a public personage, her history is, therefore, the history of the times, be they good or evil. As a private character, she was chiefly distinguished for an exact system of economy and accumulation, which has been correctly characterized by Dr. Wolcot, in his immortal poems; and, in her person, by manners exceedingly mild and plausible, and by conduct always decorous. We live too near her times to venture, at present, to record anecdotes of her life, in which, we have no doubt, she obeyed her own good intentions and her conscience; but her education and her general views were not calculated to enable her to play the part which she was called upon to fill, with uniform advantage to the world; nor with those liberal views which harmonize with the improved state of knowledge on subjects of political economy and government. Her religious tenets are to be found in the mysteries of Freylinghausen, whose work was printed by Harding, her librarian, under her special patronage, from her own manuscript or translation; and her political principles are exhibited in the instructions of James the Second to his son, inserted in the Stuart Papers by the Regent's librarian,—a fair copy of which, in her own hand-writing, she furnished to her son, for his guide on attaining the regency. Such pains-taking proves that her errors were those of the head rather than of the heart; but it is against all such human imperfections that balances of power have been wisely introduced into governments; and hence the use and importance, in England, of free, independent, and uncorrupted Parliaments.—An extra London Gazette announced her death in the following official terms:

"Whitehall, Nov. 17.

"This day, at one o'clock, the Queen departed this life, to the inexpressible grief of the royal family, after a tedious

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illness, which her Majesty bore with the most pious fortitude and resignation. The many great and exemplary virtues which so eminently distinguished her Majesty throughout her long life, were the subject of universal esteem and admiration amongst all classes of his Majesty's subjects, and render the death of this illustrious and most excellent Princess an unspeakable loss to the whole nation."

FRANCE.

The foreign troops, guards of the Bourbons, except the 5000 Swiss at Paris, have left France; and the fortified places have been evacuated.

The French letters published in the London papers ascribe very seditious dispositions to the French populace. The militia is now drawing in the departments; and this conscription, say they, has every where produced discontent. For instance, as Louis was lately taking his usual airing in his carriage, attended by the Duke d'H—, some of the people, as he passed, cried "*A bas les Bourbons!*" (Down with the Bourbons?) The Duke exclaimed with indignation against this treason; but Louis checked his warmth, by saying, "You are mistaken, Sir; they are crying *Vivent les Bourbons.*" The tri-colour cockade, and the cry of *Vive l'Empereur!* had become common in some of the departments, where the conscripts were drawn; and some daring fellows, in Paris, placed a piece of bacon in their hats, in ridicule of the King, to whom the nickname of *the Hog* has been applied.

An application has been made to the Congress at Aix-la-Chapelle, by the government of France, for an extension from nine to twelve months of the time originally appointed for the payment of the forced contributions to the allied powers; it was acceded to, and the consent of the Congress specified in the Protocol. But this time has since been further prolonged to eighteen months, in consequence of a representation made to the Congress, by Mr. Baring, respecting the financial circumstances of France, and the pecuniary embarrassments that might be expected to arise from too rapid an exportation of specie. The first payment of these contributions is, however, to be made on the 6th of January, as before settled; and the remainder of the 265 millions are to be discharged by seventeen equal monthly instalments,—if the Bourbons stay in France so long.

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ST. HELENA.

The public war, so magnanimously and heroically carrying on by the confederated *legitimates* against the EX-EMPEROR NAPOLEON, through their British agents, is attended by the usual features of passion and exaggeration. In the course of the month, a fast-sailing sloop arrived at Portsmouth, under circumstances of dramatic secrecy, which gave rise, through London, for a whole day, to a report that the illustrious *détenu* had effected his escape. We did not believe it; because such an act would be unworthy of such a man, whose cause is not merely his own, and would be worthy only of those who deserve to be in his situation. We confess, however, that we saw in the streets no signs of that dismay and grief which, it is said, took place on the occasion at Aix-la-Chapelle, and among the old ladies (male and female) who infest the purlieus of certain courts. These scenes, however, we leave to be depicted by the Hogarths and Gillrays of the day, pursuing our duty as grave historians in stating that instantaneous meetings took place of the regent's ministers, the results of which were sent in all haste to Congress; where, for the present, they are buried among other equally-important secrets of state! For our parts, we wish the directors of the affairs of the world, on this and all other subjects, to respect its unsophisticated feelings, and in so doing to be at once respectable and respected.

SOUTH AMERICA.

By letters from Trinidad to the 25th September, from Angostura to the 15th, and by Oronoko gazettes, it appears that General Bermudez had collected 500 soldiers, who were in the mountains of Guiria, and was soon to occupy all the coast to Cumana. Marino was at Maturin, with from 1,500 to 2,000 men; and Montes at Cumanacoa, with 300. Admiral Brion was at Granada, victualing his ships, and Margarita was full of prizes.

The following letter has been addressed by Simon Bolivar, supreme chief of the republic of Venezuela, captain-general of the armies, and those of New Granada, &c. to his Excellency the Governor of the island of Barbadoes, &c.:

"Head-quarters, Angostura,
Sept. 1, 1818.

"I have the honour to address myself to your Excellency, for the purpose of informing you of the true military state of

Venezuela, which certainly is not such as General Morillo has communicated to your Excellency, from his head-quarters of Guaraparo, under date of 8th May, ult. It is painful to me, in presence of your Excellency and of the whole world, to have to contradict a general, who, for the sake of his own reputation, and the respect due to the British chiefs, whom he addresses, ought not to have violated the truth in so scandalous a manner.

"That general informs your Excellency, that he has triumphed over the arms of Venezuela, in Sombrero, Maracay, La Puerto, Rincon de los Toros, San Carlos, and Savana de Cogede; and that, in consequence of these victories, we had lost 3,500 in killed, wounded, and prisoners, 2,500 muskets, 200 loads of ammunition, 2000 horses, 1000 mules, my staff, &c.

"When General Morillo was wounded in the city of Calabozo, he stated, in his official dispatch, that our army was composed of 2,000 cavalry and 1,500 infantry; and we are compelled to confess, this is the first time he has conformed to the truth. Consequently, it is not certain we could have lost 3,500 men, nor 2,500 muskets: for, in the first case, we should have lost the whole of our army; and, in the second, we should have lost 1,000 muskets more than we really had. Unfortunately, up to the present moment, we have been in want of arms and ammunition; and for this reason it is not certain that we lost the 2,500 muskets, 200 loads of ammunition, four pieces of cannon, and much less the horses and mules mentioned by General Morillo.

"On the other hand, I can assure your Excellency, without the smallest exaggeration, that the Spanish army in Venezuela was beaten in Calabozo, Sombrero, San Fernando, La Puerta, Ortiz, and Cogede. In consequence of these defeats, that army has been reduced to the miserable state of a skeleton. In these actions, our enemies have lost more than 5,000 men, in killed, wounded, and prisoners. General Morillo, and his second in command, La Torre, have been dangerously wounded; and Colonels Lopez, Villa, Navas, Aragonez, Quero, and many other chiefs, have been killed.

"If General Morillo had obtained the victories of which he boasts, he would have re-occupied the immense country he has lost in the last campaign, from one extreme to the other of Venezuela; and he would not be reduced to a miserable state of defensive warfare, and to the defence of the passes leading to the capital of Caracas. If General Morillo still exists in Venezuela, he owes this his precarious fortune to a want, on our part, of military elements; but, now we possess them, very soon he will no longer be able to date his lying dispatches from Venezuela."

INCIDENTS,

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON.

A CROWDED meeting was held, on the 17th, at the Crown and Anchor, of the electors of Westminster, Sir F. BURDETTE in the chair, to put in nomination an independent candidate in place of Sir S. ROMILLY, who had been returned at the late election, with so much honour to his own character and that of his constituents. Mr. BRUCE, the noble-minded gentleman who aided the escape of La Valette, proposed Mr. JOHN HOBHOUSE (son of Sir Benjamin), the gentleman whose liberal history of the last reign of Napoleon has extorted our frequent praises ; and, after some discussion, the nomination was unanimously carried. Among the speakers, Mr. JOHN THELWALL reclaimed attention, after a retreat of twenty-one years, in a speech exhibiting philosophical views of liberty, and exposing the odious conspiracy of despotism which he thinks is seeking to enslave the world. Mr. HOBHOUSE also delivered a speech, which ought to inspire the electors with unanimous confidence ; and, as his only alledged sins are those of his father, we can assert, on personal knowledge, that that gentleman has no sin beyond a too easy credulity in the professions of a plausible party, with which he connected himself after the approved treaty of Amiens. Mr. HUNT, after a very able speech, proposed Mr. COBBETT ; whose claims were generally admitted, but his return against Sir M. Maxwell, the Treasury candidate, was not considered as so probable as that of Mr. Hobhouse.

The Grand Jury of the city (composed, it should be known, chiefly of members of the corporation,) having reported on the improved and satisfactory state of Newgate, Mr. H. G. BENNETT has published a flat contradiction of their statements, and reiterated his calls for further improvements in that prison. The state of the condemned cells, we can certify, are unworthy of a civilized country, and well-fitted for the confinement of untameable wild beasts.* These dungeons should be seen to be known ; and those who cannot sympathise in their horrors should pass only one hour in one of them with the doors locked. That the victims retain their reason might be made matter of wonder ; but that reports should be deferred from

* "I visited Newgate," says Mr. B. "on Tuesday last, the 3d instant, and found forty persons in the condemned cells, under sentence of death ; two of them boys about 15 years of age. These forty persons were shut up in fifteen cells (being nearly three in each), which are in dimensions nine feet long by seven wide ; and the prisoners are shut up in them at least twelve hours in the twenty-four !

sessions to sessions, and such horrors prolonged, can proceed solely from the ministers of state, and others concerned, being unacquainted with the nature of the intermediate confinement. In these living tombs, wretches used formerly to be confined for twenty, twenty-one, and even twenty-two hours, out of the twenty-four : the writer of this paragraph was the humble means of extending the time of enlargement to eight or nine hours ; and the present keeper of Newgate has kindly extended it to the hours of day-light. Nevertheless, in our opinion, few crimes ever were committed for which the sufferings of two or three nights in these frightful dungeons would not atone to the most vengeful spirit of Justice.

At the last Old-Bailey Sessions, TWENTY-FIVE capital convicts received sentence of death ; THIRTEEN were sentenced to transportation for life ; FIFTEEN to transportation for fourteen years ; and SEVENTY-SIX for seven years.

Upon discharge of the Grand Jury, the foreman presented to the court a written address, in which the grand jury regretted the inefficacy of executions for forgery, and suggested that *perhaps* solitary imprisonment, judiciously applied, would produce a more salutary effect.

A magnificent hospital is now building in the Regent's Park, solely for soldiers affected with the ophthalmia and other affections in the eyes.

MARRIED.

Mr. James Lorimer, of the Strand, to Miss Harriet Jury, of Walthamstow.

Mr. John Kirkman, of Cloak-lane, to Miss Maria Spedding, of Harefield.

Mr. Lethargie, of Pall Mall, to Miss Ann Ayres, of Stratford.

David Barclay, esq. of Bury-hill, Surrey, to Miss Maria Dorothea Williamson, of Whitburn hall, Durham.

The Rev. George Mingay, M.A. rector of Kennet, Cambridgeshire, to Miss Mary Webb Grand, of Sunbury.

Alexander Brymer Belcher, esq. of Clarence-lodge, Roehampton, to Miss Maria Alcock, of Roehampton.

At Haslemere, G. Smith, esq. to Miss Sophia Fielding, of Denbigh-house.

P. Ogier, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, to Miss Davison, of Eastcott-lodge, Middlesex.

Wm. Tothill, jun. esq. of Staines, to Miss Hannah Darby, of the Hay, Salop.

J. L. Reiss, esq. of London, to Miss Sarah Levyssohn, of Rotterdam.

Mr. Wm. Staniforth, of Fenchurch-street, to Miss Eliz. Crouch, of Clerkenwell.

Mr. Wm. Undershell, of Bermondsey, to Miss Mary Wootten, of Oxford.

J. Priestley, esq. of Liverpool, to Miss Mary Eliz. Watson, of Highbury-place.

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Alexander Robertson, esq. of Little St. Thomas Apostle, to Miss Anne Phelan, of Aldersgate-street.

Major Reid, of the Engineers, to Miss Sarah Bolland, of Clapham.

J. Davis, esq. of Malta, to Miss Sarah Fletcher, of Guildford-street.

John Worge, esq. of Euston-street, Euston-square, to Miss Bucknall, of Dalby-terrace, Islington.

Mr. C. A. Robberds, of Nelson-square, to Miss Sarah Cooper, of Great St. Helens.

Mr. Joseph Greenway, to Miss Ann Cooper, of Judd-street, Brunswick-square.

Mr. S. Vale, of Barbican, to Miss Jane Knott, of Evendon, Northamptonshire.

W. H. Strange, esq. of Bishopsgate-street, to Miss Louisa Jeffry, of Westminster.

George Pettit, esq. of Islington, to Miss Sarah Pettit, of Essex.

Lieut.-Col. Sir Wm. Gomme, K.C.B. of the Coldstream Guards, to Miss Sophia Penn, of Hertford-street.

The Rev. Richard Birch, rector of Widington and Bradwell, Essex, to Miss Elizabeth Webb, of Great St. James-street, Bedford-row.

Mr. William Tate, of Salisbury-street, Strand, to Miss Eliza Widdowson, of Lincoln.

The Rev. Evan James, of Stepney, to Miss Sarah Anne Paisley, late of Jamaica.

Mr. Wm. Westall, of the Kent-road, to Miss Butler, of Rye.

Mr. J. E. Tozer, of London, to Miss Eliza Hall.

Lieut. D. H. F. Anstice, of the 53d regt. to Miss Dybull, of Taystock-square.

Mr. Henry Pulley, of Peter's-hill, Doctors' Commons, to Miss Corben, of Kingston, Dorsetshire.

George Ranking, jun. esq. of Chalkhill-house, to Miss Jane Frances Buckle, of Pyrton, Oxfordshire.

DEATHS.

On the 17th ult. at one o'clock in the afternoon, Queen Charlotte, who is further noticed at page 465.

At East Cowes Castle, the seat of John Nash, esq. the lady of Sir Samuel Romilly.

In Russell-square, Sir Samuel Romilly, knt. (See page 420.)

In Camden-street, Islington, the wife of the Rev. J. Harris, late of Aylesbury.

On Tooting Common, 29, C. Dagnall, esq.

At Ledger's, Croydon, Mrs. Stanhope, widow of Philip Stanhope, esq.

At Enfield Highway, 68, Mrs. Esther Hacker, widow of Daniel H. esq.

In Queen's-square, Bloomsbury, 66, Mrs. Susannah Bryant, widow of the Rev. Edward B. of Newport, Essex.

At Stanwell, John Hull Harris, esq. late of Caius College, in consequence of a fall from his horse.

At his chambers in the Temple, the Rev. E. W. Whitaker, late of Thorpe, vicar of St.

Mildred's and All Saints', Canterbury, one of the oldest of the Surrey magistrates, and author of many works of classical character.

At the vicarage, Shalford, near Guildford, 27, Katherine, wife of the Rev. H. K. Creed, and second daughter of Colonel Herries.

At Betchworth, at an advanced age, Mrs. Letitia Scawen, last surviving daughter of Thomas Scawen, esq. and sister to the late Countess Dowager Bathurst.

At Flint-house, near Boxhill, J. Fuller, esq. of Piccadilly, an eminent banker in Cornhill.

At Greenwich, Dame Elizabeth, wife of Sir Thomas Mayron Wilson, bart. of Charlton-house, Kent.

At Ripley, Surrey, 79, Mrs. Harrison, wife of Robert H. esq.

In St. Andrew's-court, Holborn, 58, Mr. John L. Wollin, merchant.

At the vicarage, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. George Mathew, vicar of Greenwich.

At Croydon, Miss S. A. Knapp.

In Grove-place, Hackney, Jane, wife of D. Shirley, esq.

In Hatton-garden, 66, Mr. John Wyatt, original proprietor of the Repertory, and a very ingenious and useful man.

At Gwynne's-buildings, Islington, 85, Angus Mackey, esq.

At Ealing, 20, Ellen, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Nicholas.

In Hart-street, Bloomsbury, Thomas Hogard, esq. of Morton, Lincolnshire.

At Down-hall, Kent, B. Spitta, esq. of Doctors' Commons.

In Jermyn-street, 63, Henry M. Bird, esq. of Barton-house, Warwickshire.

In Holles-street, Cavendish-square, 68, Mr. Simon Bull.

In Upper Lodge, Windsor Castle, 82, General Bude, a Swiss, and formerly much in the confidence of the King.

At Peckham-Rye, Henry Goldfinch, esq. of Lombard-street.

In Upper Seymour-street, Portman-square, Mrs. Lytton, widow of Richard Warburton L. esq. of Knebworth-place, Herts.

At Mount Edgecumbe, 24, the Right Hon. William Richard, Viscount Vallentort, son of the Earl of Mount Edgecumbe.

In New-street, Bishopsgate, 76, S. d'A. Finzi, esq.

In Upper Gloucester-place, Portman-square, John Burrows, esq. He had been previously visited by a paralytic affection, a renewed attack of which was the immediate cause of his death.

In Little Britain, Thomas Simpson Evans, D.D. F.L.S. master of the mathematical school in Christ's Hospital. He was eminently distinguished by his mechanical, mathematical, and philosophical acquirements. As an astronomer, perhaps, he had few equals in this country: his lectures at the Royal Institution procured him his degree

degree of LL.D. and bear ample testimony to this assertion. His translation of M. Le Roy's Memoir on the best Method of measuring Time at Sea, with his own judicious remarks, had previously secured him the approbation and freedom of the Clockmaker's Company; and his various productions in different periodical publications, particularly in the Philosophical Magazine, demonstrate the solidity of his understanding, and profundity of his researches into the abstruse sciences. In his intercourse with society, Dr. Evans was open, generous, and sincere. The duties of his profession he discharged with a fidelity and perseverance which, no doubt, led to his dissolution, at the early age of 41 years, and vacated an office rendered honorable by the names of Ditton, Dodson, Wales, and Evans.

At Lambeth, in an apoplectic fit, 62, Samuel Goodbehere, esq. an alderman of London, and an eminent goldsmith of Cheapside. As he was a temperate, active, and healthy man, no event was more unlooked for; and, as he was beloved by all who knew him for his amiable qualities, and honoured by the world for his virtuous political principles, no event was ever more sincerely deplored. Since the French revolution, he has been the steady advocate, in the public councils of London, of its benign principles; and the unshaken opponent of that party whose malignant opposition, and whose eternal machinations, covered France with blood, and led to a destructive and disgraceful war of 25 years' duration. To oppose this all-powerful faction required great strength of nerves in a private citizen; and an inflexible adherence to the principles of civil liberty, of which few can judge who have not lived through the times. We have on record the persecutions of popery during the struggles of the reformers of religion; but the persecutions of despotism, during the struggles of the reformers of governments

remain to be depicted by future Foxes and Burnets. Alderman Goodbehere has the merit, therefore, of setting at defiance the pains of political martyrdom, and of adopting good principles when bad ones were in fashion, and acting up to them without regard to the frowns of mistaken power. His fellow-citizens had anxiously looked forward to the period when, in the civic chair, he would have had an opportunity of realizing many of his principles; but they are disappointed. He stood next in rotation, in the ensuing year, for that distinction; but he has stood first in their hearts during the two last years; and his non-election arose solely from the modesty with which he forbore to press his pretensions, when of a personal nature. Be it recorded of him also, that, in attending to the affairs of his country, he did not, like many politicians, neglect his own; but, by a long course of honourable industry, accumulated a princely fortune, which devolves to his amiable widow and to an only son, a gentleman who has evinced great precocity of mental powers in several pursuits.

ECCLESIASTICAL PROMOTIONS.

Rev. ROBERT HAMOND, M.A. to the vicarage of East Walton, and rector of Geytonthorpe, Norfolk.

Rev. Wm. H. HURLOCK, M.A. elected to the lectureship of Dedham, Essex.

Rev. JOHN MATHEW, M.A. to the rector of Reepham St. Mary, with Kerdeston.

Rev. H. W. SALMON, M.A. to the united vicarages of Sproxton cum Saltby, Leicestershire.

Rev. G. J. HAGGITT, to the vicarage of Parham with Hatcheston.

Rev. T. B. SYER, B.A. to the rector of Great Wratting.

Rev. EDWARD ANDREW DAUBENY, to the rector of Hampnet and Stowell.

Rev. ROBERT EARLE, to the vicarage of Minster Lovell, Oxfordshire.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY:

Or, Records of very eminent and remarkable Persons recently Deceased.

* * In this Article it is proposed to record Biographical Facts, and not mere verbal Eulogies, resulting from the partialities of relatives and friends. In this respect, we hope to be enabled, by persons possessing a competent knowledge of the parties, to distinguish this feature of our Miscellany from the common-place Newspaper Reports, which, without taste or discrimination, are admitted into other periodical works. When no interesting fact, connected with the Life of an Individual, can be selected as worthy of record, the negation affords evidence that the name cannot be admitted into this Department, and must rather be considered as belonging to our ordinary Register of Mortality.

MRS. BILLINGTON.

Called the St. Cecilia of England.

THIS interesting woman was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Weichsell, at one time so well known to the musical world; and she was born in London, in the year 1769.

Her father was of a noble family in

Germany; but, not enjoying a fortune adequate to the support of his title and dignity, he resorted to the study of music as a profession, and became a very respectable performer. Mrs. Weichsell was also a vocal performer of considerable merit. In various public concerts, and at Vauxhall, for several years, she held the rank of *first*

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first singer, and her talents were highly esteemed by the first amateurs of the country. Her daughter, Miss Weichsell, was a striking instance of precocity of musical genius. Her first efforts were directed to the *piano-forte*, which, indeed, may be considered as the play-thing of her infancy. On this instrument she made such a rapid and extraordinary progress, that, when seven years old, she performed a concerto at the little theatre in the Haymarket; and, when she had scarcely reached her eleventh year, she appeared in the double character of composer and performer, by playing to a delighted audience a production of her own.

Among her several masters on the *piano-forte*, was the justly celebrated Schroeter, who, being fully sensible of the natural talents of his pupil, spared no pains in their cultivation. Some years afterwards she had for a musical preceptor, Mr. James Billington, a respectable musician, who belonged to the orchestra of Drury-Lane Theatre. She had not been long under the tuition of this gentleman, when a mutual affection took place, which led to a clandestine marriage; an event which greatly disappointed the hopes of her parents. Her voice, which did not at first greatly strike by the excellence of its tone, had improved so much, that it had procured her general approbation, and she was considered as an invaluable acquisition to the stage.

Immediately after her marriage, Mrs. Billington set out for Ireland, where she was eagerly engaged by the proprietors of the Dublin theatre. It was on those boards that she first gave public proofs of vocal pre-eminence. Her fame extended with her efforts, and the managers of Covent-Garden Theatre invited her back to London, with the offer of an engagement on the most liberal terms. In the winter of 1786, she made her *début* at that house, in the opera of *Lore in a Village*, which was purposely commanded by their majesties: the house was crowded, and her reception stamped her reputation as a first rate vocal performer.

In the following year, Mrs. Billington visited Paris, to avail herself of the instructions of the great Italian composer, Sacchini, then in the zenith of his fame. Under so able a master, Mrs. B. made the most rapid progress; she quickly caught from him much of that pointed expression, neatness of execution, and nameless grace, by which her performances were so happily distinguished. Of this excellent composer, she was the last and most shining pupil, and a striking evidence of his genius and exquisitely cultivated taste. She soon afterwards returned to her native country, and performed for several successive seasons at Covent-Garden Theatre to ravished audiences.

Anxious for still further improvement, Mrs. Billington again quitted England for Italy, in the year 1794, and displayed her unrivalled powers with such success, as to receive the homage of taste wherever she was heard; Milan, Naples, Venice, Leghorn, Padua, Genoa, Florence, and Trieste, confessed the wonders of her skill. At Naples, Mr. Billington, who accompanied her on her travels, died suddenly, after eating a hearty dinner, in an apoplectic fit. In this city, Mrs. B. received the most flattering attentions; particularly from Sir William Hamilton and his amiable lady, who, proud of a singer of their own country, who eclipsed all competitors, in the very realms of the god of harmony, procured her the patronage of the king and queen of Naples, from whom she received magnificent proofs of their taste and generosity; as she did from the British nobility then at Naples.

In the year 1797, Mrs. Billington married a M. Felessent, a commissary in the French army, which situation he almost immediately resigned, and retired to an estate in the vicinity of Venice, purchased by his wife, whilst she returned to England to exert her improved professional talents. By this journey to Italy, Mrs. B. had realized a very considerable property, twenty thousand sequins of which she deposited in the bank of Venice; but, on the entrance of the French into Venice, this property fell into their hands.

Her first appearance, on her return to England, was at Covent-Garden Theatre, on the 3d of October 1801, in that most happy combination of the Italian and English schools, the serious opera of Artaxerxes, in which it has been very justly said, that our illustrious Arne "has united the beautiful melody of Hesse, the mellifluous richness of Pergolese, the easy flow of Picini, and the finished cantabile of Sacchini, with his own pure and native simplicity." She now played alternately at Drury-Lane and Covent-Garden Theatres, at an immense salary from each theatre, and filling each house to an overflow.

From this period to that of her retirement from the stage, in 1808, nothing could exceed the brilliant applause with which she was honoured, nor the liberality with which her talents were remunerated. In one season, the winter of 1801-2, the profits of her various engagements exceeded ten thousand pounds, and subsequent ones were not less productive.

About twelve months ago, M. Felessent, who had abandoned his wife for more than sixteen years, but to whom she had allowed an ample provision, came to this country and declared he could no longer live without her; and, notwithstanding the anxiety with which her numerous friends implored her not to leave her native coun-

try, yet, as her husband demanded her, she declared that she thought it was her duty to comply. She, therefore, returned with him to St. Artien, near Venice, where, after living with him for a few months, she was taken ill on the 18th of August last, and expired on the 25th of the same month, having made over the whole of her property to her husband.

She possessed an excellent heart, an unaffected modesty, and a truly benevolent disposition. Unprotected talents and unfriended distress were always able to command all the assistance which she could afford them; and her benevolence was wholly without ostentation. Hospitality was another prominent feature of her character; and her friends were among the most respectable persons in this country. In person, she was in her meridian among the most fascinating females of her age; but in the latter part of her life she became very lusty, though always fair and beautiful.—Sir Joshua Reynolds painted a fine picture of her, as *St. Cecilia*, intended as a companion to that of Mrs. Siddons in the *Tragic Muse*,—a chorus of angels, singing with her, are wonderfully animated and beautiful. The original is in possession of M. Bryan, esq. and it has been well engraved in mezzotinto by Mr. Ward.

WILLIAM MARSHALL, ESQ.

At Pickering, in Yorkshire, William Marshall, esq. of general reputation and eminence, through a long course of years, as an able and elegant writer on rural economy and statistics. He had attained the age of somewhat more than seventy years. Mr. Marshall, to make use of his own expression, was born to the plough, to which, after having relinquished it awhile, he again returned. In effect, he was put to the linen trade in London by his friends, which, not agreeing with his inclinations, he never engaged in it on his own account. We next find him in a farming concern, near Croydon, in Surrey, to which he paid an experimental attention during four seasons, afterwards publishing the results under the title of, ‘Minutes in Agriculture.’ This was probably the only period in which he acted in the character of a stationary farmer, commencing almost immediately those agricultural tours, imitating and rivalling the example of his eminent predecessor Arthur Young. These tours, continued through a number of years, extending to most parts of England, and the numerous volumes which describe them, are to be found in every agricultural library in the kingdom; occupations, equally useful to his country, as honourable and profitable to their author. Mr. Marshall assisted in the formation of the Board of Agriculture; and was occasionally engaged as a land

agent and superintendent of rural improvements, being eminently successful for the late Sir Francis Drake, and Lord Heathfield, in Devonshire. His last work, published in five volumes, consisted of an examination and strictures on the system and plans of the Board of Agriculture. He was a man of grave and formal exterior, of independent mind and circumstances; and, by the general tenor of his writings, of great liberality of sentiment. In his political principles, he was a decided Whig. He resided many years in Clement’s Inn, London; but, on his marriage, which took place after a courtship of twenty-five years, he removed to Pickering. He has left a widow and a natural son, formerly, and perhaps still, a bailiff in the service of Lord Heathfield.

Marshall’s writings are of a general nature, comprehending every branch of rural culture and economy in very ample detail. It must be allowed, from the nature of his labours, that the information to be gathered from his books is the result of his observation, not practice; at the same time, he was most persevering and correct, as is evinced by his occasionally taking up his residence for many months at a particular farm, where any branch of practice, an accurate knowledge of which he desired to acquire, might be advantageously examined. In short, his voluminous writings give an ample exhibition of both the best and the worst husbandry of England, during the middle and towards the close of the last century, forming a very useful and accurate body of English statistics. He possessed considerable knowledge of political economy, was a man of acute intellect and a clear head; his style of writing perspicuous and sufficiently elegant, although often affected, and occasionally remarkable for verbal coinages of rather a ludicrous termination. The present writer regrets, that truth should oblige him to detract, in any degree, from the fair posthumous reputation of this otherwise publicly and privately estimable and respectable man; but assuredly, his late attack on the chief members of the Board of Agriculture is written passionately, and too much in the spirit of prejudice and disappointed ambition. However just his provocations might have been, and they are not here controverted, the exercise of a greater portion of candour and urbanity would have more befitted the nature of the case and his own respectability. With regard to the reality of his proposed improvements, the public, as it appears, has not, of late years, been much disposed to take any concern in such an investigation.—For some years after its commencement, Mr. Marshall wrote the Agricultural Report of this miscellany with correctness and integrity.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES, With all the Marriages and Deaths.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

THE inhabitants of Darlington are now labouring under a painful idea, of an extent being issued against them, for upwards of 4000l. for income tax, collected in 1815. Thirty-nine thousand pounds were deposited in the bank of Mowbray and Co., which failed on the 20th of July, 1815.

Married.] Mr. Robert Johnson, to Miss Elizabeth Henderson; both of Newcastle.—William Burrough Strong, esq. of the 44th regiment of foot, to Miss Margaret Gray, of Newcastle.—Mr. Thos. Weddle, to Miss Ann Kirk.—Mr. William Ainslie, to Miss E. Metcalf.—Mr. R. Smith, to Miss M. Liddell: all of Durham.—Mr. George Prior, to Miss Mary Humble.—Mr. James Grierson, to Miss Janet Fairweather: all of North Shields.—Mr. Morgan, to Miss Ann Bell; both of Sunderland.—Mr. G. Buddle, of Sunderland, to Miss Wiseman, of Bishopwearmouth.—Mr. James Fox, of the 54th regiment, to Miss Charlotte Brown, of Sunderland.—Mr. John Dixon, of Bishopwearmouth, to Miss Powell, of Hendon.—Mr. Thomas Hutchinson, of Bishopwearmouth, to Miss Ann Hepwood, of Nile-street, Newcastle.—Mr. J. Dove, of Monkwearmouth, to Miss Robinson.—Mr. Joseph Jopling, to Miss J. Robinson; both of West Auckland.—Mr. J. Lamb, of Stockton, to Miss Lydia Robinson, of Hartlepool.—John W. Younghusband, esq. of Elwick, to Miss Dean.—Rob. Claxton, esq. of Hurworth, to Mrs. James Wilson, of Darlington.—Mr. Robert Addison, of Danby, to Miss Colling, of Heighington.—Mr. J. Collingwood Tully, of Heworth Grove, to Miss Mary Jane Wylam, of Crowhall.—Mr. William Smails, to Miss Eleana Brown; both of Warkworth.

Died.] At Newcastle, in Pilgrim-street, 21, Mr. Robert Hepple.—In Percy-street, 87, Mr. William Stephenson.—At an advanced age, Mrs. Elizabeth Robson.—In the Butcher-bank, 29, Mrs. Elizabeth Jobling.—In the Manor Chare, 72, Mrs. Catherine Anderson.—In Newgate-street, Mrs. Spark.—In Lower Friar-street, 84, Mrs. Margaret Lenox.—In Northumberland-street, 28, Mr. George Jackson.—68, Malin Sorsbie, esq.—At Gateshead, at an advanced age, Mrs. Fothergill.

At Durham, in Bow-lane, North Bailey, 67, Mrs. William Evance.—82, Mr. Chas. Wade.—58, Mr. Joseph Smith.—In South-street, 83, Mr. John Elliott.

At Sunderland, 54, Mr. Joseph Brown.

At North Shields, 63, Mrs. Frances Anderson.—77, Mr. Jacob Venus.—Mr. John Hunter.—57, Mrs. Ann Fenwick.—73, Mrs. Elizabeth Mordue.—20, Miss A. Johnson.

At South Shields, 76, Mrs. W. Walker, in consequence of her clothes taking fire.

At Tweedmouth, 75, Mrs. Ann Dixon.

At Darlington, 33, Miss Ainsley.

At Barnard-castle, at an advanced age, Mr. J. Lockey.—63, Mrs. Kinsey Cramp-ton.—73, Mr. William Swallow.

At Bishopauckland, 77, John Wood, esq. much respected.

At Morpeth, 55, A. Marjoribanks, esq.

At Dilston, Mr. Francis Armstrong, of Woodhall.—At Old Urpeth, 85, Mr. G. Spark.—At Cow Fauld, 64, Mrs. Milcher Chambers.—At Whitton Shields, 26, Miss Elizabeth Dobson.—At Warkworth, 24, Mrs. Elizabeth Castle, much respected.—At Rothbury, 42, Miss Ann Brown.—At Hetherwick, 103, Mrs. Potts.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

A numerous meeting was lately held at Kendal, to promote the future return in Parliament of Mr. Brougham, for Westmoreland. The following is their principal resolution:—"That every member do hold himself bound to promote, by all lawful means, the object of the association, more particularly if a freeholder, by seeing that he is regularly rated to the land-tax, so as to prevent the recurrence of the practices which have proved so injurious to the cause of this election; and by obtaining freehold qualifications by enfranchisements, purchase, and otherwise."

On the 5th ult. a numerous and respectable company assembled at Kendal, to commemorate the glorious revolution in 1688. The mayor presided.

Married.] Mr. Michael Hodgson, to Miss Mary Griffin:—Mr. Isaac Pearson, to Miss Mary Currant:—Mr. Wm. Thrilkeld, to Miss Jane Liddle:—Mr. John Hughes, to Miss Sarah McGarr:—Mr. James Armstrong, to Miss Charlotte Maxwell:—Mr. James Savage, to Miss Eliz. Lusk:—Mr. Wm. Banks, to Miss Betty Nixon:—Mr. Archibald Kirkpatrick, to Miss Mary Armstrong: all of Carlisle.—The Rev. A. Lawson, of Ecclefechan, to Miss Ferguson, of English-town.—The Rev. J. Thompson, of Patterdale, to Miss Dorothy Mounsey, of Patterdale-hall.—Mr. W. Slack, of Intack, to Miss Brown, of Low Burnthwaite.

Died.] At Carlisle, 75, Mr. John Hebborn, banker.—In Castle-street, 40, Mrs. Jane Beaumont.—In Rickergate, 58, Mr. Thomas Bulman.—In English-street, 24, Mr. Robert Hart.—In Castle-street, 72, Mrs. Mary Robinson.—In Caldewgate, 44, Mr. Thomas Lothian.—70, Mrs. Jane Glendenning.—In Botchergate, 50, Mr. George Storey.—96, Mrs. Jane Charles.—In English-street, 42, Mr. Christopher Johnstone.

At Whitehaven, 83, Mrs. Jackson, widow of Capt. J. much respected.

At Kirkandrew's-upon-Eden, 23, Mr. Edward Norman.—At Rockliff, 50, Mrs. Margaret Forster.—At Murrayfield, 95, Wm. Murray, esq.—At Scotby, 82, Mr. Thomas Graham, deservedly regretted.—At Stanwix, 82, Mrs. Mary Carruthers, much respected.

YORKSHIRE.

A cause was lately heard in the Vice-chancellor's Court, Wilson and others v. the Corporation of Doncaster, respecting a charity founded in 1683 by a Mr. Stokes, by whom a number of alms-houses were erected at Doncaster, for the support of several indigent persons of both sexes. Certain funds were allotted for their support, and several regulations laid down by the founder for the management of the fund. The corporation of Doncaster had interfered in the management, removed some of the houses, and directed the appropriation of the funds. The Vice-chancellor said, that he was convinced that enough was made out to justify the case being sent to the master, for him to enquire and report how far the corporation of Doncaster had or had not a right to interfere in the management of this property. This court was not only bound to see the rights of trustees properly attended to, but also to take care that they did not exceed the limits prescribed to them, nor act where they had no right.

Preparations are making for lighting the new asylum at Wakefield with the gas of vegetable oil, rape or linseed. The patentee for vegetable oil gas has proposed to make a gasometer for 100*l.*, which will furnish light equal to 100 mould candles. A gasometer costing 30*l.* will supply a large manufactory with abundant light.

A person, in angling lately, in a branch of the River Leven, near Stokesley, caught a trout eleven inches long, which had a lizard in its belly three inches long.

Married.] Frederick Swineard, esq. of York, to Miss Grace Russell, of Sutton-hall.—Mr. Robert Vause, of York, to Miss E. Robinson, of Denton-park.—Mr. Wm. Draper, to Miss Cook:—Mr. C. Lumley, to Miss Mary Lumley:—Mr. T. Clifton, to Miss E. Richardson:—Capt. Robert Wrigglesworth, to Miss Woolley: all of Hull.—Capt. John Wilson, of Hull, to Miss Margaret Allen, of Sutton.—Mr. Gaunt, to Miss Arabella Richardson:—Mr. James Archbell, to Miss Eliz. Haigh: Mr. T. Saville, to Miss Ann Hardisty: all of Leeds.—Mr. John Poutey, of Huddersfield, to Miss M. A. Kemp, of New Millerdam.—Mr. Hesp, to Miss Wilson:—Mr. John Cornwall, to Miss M. Kirk: all of Scarborough.—Capt. Agar, to Miss Ann Dale, both of Whitby.—Mr. Josiah Blackwell, of Sheffield, to Miss Mary Harrison, of Scarborough.

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Died.] At York, 88, Mrs. Shadwell, widow of Jeremiah S. esq.

At Hull, 50, Mrs. Morley.—52, Mr. W. Coulson.—51, Mr. John Harper.—63, Mrs. Mary Mead.—52, Mr. Thomas Acrid.—Miss Ann Coxford.—86, Jeremiah Herd.—74, Mr. T. Autherson.—56, Mr. Joseph Bowman.

At Leeds, Mr. Joshua Calvert.—28, Mr. Thomas Mallinson, deservedly lamented.—In St. Peter's-square, 78, Mrs. Jane Fell, much and justly respected.—In Sempron's Fold, 72, Mrs. Elizabeth Heaton.—71, Mr. Inksterley.

At Wakefield, Mrs. Myers.—In St. John's-place, 87, Mrs. Mitchell, much and deservedly respected.

At Ferrybridge, Mrs. G. Alderson.

At Haigh-hall, 81, Mrs. Hannah Wilson.

At Great Ayton, in Cleveland, Henry Richardson, esq. an esteemed member of the Society of Friends.

At Pulford, John Judson, esq. late of Stoke Newington, justice of the peace for the liberty of the Tower of London, &c.—At Moorgate, near Rotherham, suddenly, 47, J. Oxley, esq. solicitor.—At Falsgrave, universally respected, John Pierson, esq.—At the Harehills, near Leeds, 87, Mr. Griffith Wright. He was, perhaps, the oldest proprietor of a newspaper in the kingdom, having established "Wright's Leeds Intelligencer" in 1751.

LANCASHIRE.

Two of the principal houses of Manchester lately received several extensive orders for different descriptions of manufactured goods, for the South American markets; and letters hold out the assurance that they would shortly be followed by others of equal magnitude.

The committee of master cotton-spinners in Manchester have returned their acknowledgments to J. C. Curwen, esq. M.P. for Carlisle, for the open and candid manner in which he stated his sentiments on the subject of limiting the hours of work in the cotton-factories. We subjoin the following resolution of the master spinners, the spinners at Preston are now acting upon it. "We, (as signed,) agree to limit the working of the moving power of our mills to seventy-two hours per week, and to direct that an account be kept of the time worked during each week at our respective mills, that it may be produced in court, if found necessary."

Mrs. Fry, before her late departure from Liverpool, organized a committee of ladies for carrying into execution her benevolent plans for improving the condition, habits, and morals of the criminals and other prisoners confined in the jails.

Mr. Campbell, author of "the Pleasures of Hope," &c. has been delivering a Course of Lectures on Poetry, in Liverpool.

Married.] Mr. John Aldcroft, to Miss Sarah

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Sarah Hobson.—Mr. James Kelly, to Miss Mary Horsefield.—Mr. James Taylor, to Miss Elizabeth Dean.—Mr. Joseph Guilderford, to Miss Eleanor Guy: all of Manchester.—Mr. Samuel Whittaker, of Manchester, to Miss Martha Smith, of Gorton.—Mr. John Noble, of Preston, to Miss Noblet, of Lea.—Mr. Wright Wakefield, to Miss Margaret Hughes.—Mr. Edmund Crossfield, to Miss Diana Guile.—The Rev. T. H. Heathcoate, A.M. to Miss Elizabeth Roughsedge.—Mr. John Stowart, to Miss Sarah Casmy: all of Liverpool.—George Womack, esq. to Mrs. Howson, both of Ashton-hall.—James Underhill West, esq. of Eccleston, to Miss F. Hill, of Denton Green.—Mr. John Walker, to Miss Mary Thompson, both of Rawden, and of the Society of Friends.—Mr. Thomas Grundy, of Pendleton, to Miss Ellen Wilkinson, of Salford.

Died.] At Manchester, 22, Mrs. Ann Broad.—In Deansgate, Mrs. Christiana Bradshaw, one of the Society of Friends.—75, Mrs. Docker.—In Bridge-street, Miss Basnett.

At Liverpool, Mrs. Mary Whitaker, deservedly lamented.—64, Miss Mary Wilkinson.—In Queen-street, 45, Mrs. Isabella French.—In John-street, 81, Mrs. Ellen Abbott.—In Castle-ditch, Mr. Holland.—59, Mr. Thomas Meadows.—In Pitt-street, Mrs. Mary Braik.—In King-street, 26, Mrs. Alice Fazackerley.

At Preston, 33, Mr. John Strickland, deservedly regretted.—80, Mrs. Fothergill.—77, Edward Pedder, esq. one of the aldermen, and deservedly respected.

At Oldham, 66, Mrs. Mary Scholes, deservedly lamented.

CHESHIRE.

Mr. Thomas Bradford was lately chosen Mayor of Chester, for the ensuing year; after which a smart contest took place for the office of sheriff. The candidates were, Mr. Dodd on the popular interest, and Mr. Wilding on that of the corporation; Mr. Dodd was declared elected by a majority of eighty-one. On this occasion 1223 citizens gave their votes, though, at the late election for members of Parliament, the number that gave their suffrages was no more than 1190.

Married.] Mr. George Carnes, of Northwich, to Miss Arrowsmith, of Kermincham.—Mr. Tomlinson, of Northwich, to Miss Davis, of Lower Tabley.—Mr. Joseph Jackson, of Knutsford, to Miss Mary Stringer, of Manchester.—At Overton, John Lightfoot, esq. to Miss Mary Jones.—Mr. Thomas Millington, of Trafford, to Miss Smith, of Hoole.—Mr. William Barratt, to Miss Anne Cooper.

Died.] At Chester, in Watergate-street, George Bushell, esq.—At Boughton, at an advanced age, Mrs. Bell.—In Northgate-street, Mrs. Moores.—76, John Chamberlain, esq.

At Nantwich, Miss Mary Ann Mainwaring, youngest sister of Sir Harry M. bart. of Over Peover.

At Stockport, Mrs. Elizabeth Barlow, of Portwood.

At Congleton, Mrs. Helen Pattison.
At Hartford, 28, Miss Ann Dunn.—At Bensford, 29, Mr. Thomas Edleston.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. James Smith, to Miss Newton, both of Repton.—The Rev. Joseph Arkwright, of Willersby, to Ann, daughter of Sir Robert Wigram, bart.—Mr. John Hutchinson, of Bakewell, to Miss Sarah Scholfield, of Taddington.

Died.] At Derby, 33, Mrs. J. Gascoyn.—28, Mrs. W. Ingham.—53, Mrs. Elizabeth Johnson.—Miss Reading, esteemed.

At Coldwell-hall, 86, Mrs. Evans.—At Brampton, 31, Mr. Williams, deservedly respected.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Charles Archer, to Miss M. Pinkney.—Mr. E. Taylor, to Miss M. Plice.—Mr. J. Watkinson, of Barker-gate, to Miss S. Dodd.—Mr. Paul Simpson, to Miss R. Barratt.—Mr. John Attney, to Miss Ann Fox.—Mr. Thomas Black, to Miss Elizabeth Sibert: all of Nottingham.—Mr. Joseph Simpson, of Nottingham, to Miss Eliza Curry, of Manchester.—Mr. Calvert, of Nottingham, to Miss Alethea Manners, of Goodby-hall.—Mr. Chamberlain, to Miss Marriott, of Bulwell.

Died.] At Nottingham, Mr. William Harris, late of the factory, Greyhound-yard.—In Parliament-street, 72, Mrs. Jane Woodward.—In Postern-place, 29, Mrs. Tindale.

At Newark, 25, Mrs. Ann Green.

At Mansfield, 64, Mrs. Bonsor.—59, Mrs. B. Drakard.

At Welford-le-ctor, 80, the Rev. Owen Dinsdale, rector, and of Eastwood.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] The Rev. George Quilter, M.A. vicar of Canwick, to Miss Arabella Maria Julius, of Richmond, Surry.—Mr. Valentine Joyce, of Stamford, to Miss L. Smith, of Ryall.—Mr. Beecheno, of Stamford, to Miss A. E. Crofts.—J. W. Connington, esq. of Horncastle, to Miss Wing, of Thornhaugh.

Died.] At Market Deeping, 74, Mr. J. Miller, deservedly respected and lamented.

LEICESTER AND RUTLAND.

Married.] Mr. W. Blackwell, to Miss E. Smith, both of Leicester.—Mr. C. Barratt, of Leicester, to Miss Place, of Mountsorrel.—Mr. W. Ingram, of Leicester, to Miss Mary Hannah Pick, of Hallaton.—Mr. John Billings, jun. of Leicester, to Miss Keturah Barsby, of Kensington.—Mr. Charlesworth, of Bishopsgate-street, London, to Miss Ann Hames, of Belvoir-street, Leicester.—Henry Chamberlain, esq. of Newton Unthank, to Miss Mary Ann Buckley, of Desford.—Mr. John Woolleston,

Woollestone, of Thrussington, to Miss Barton, of Nottingham.—John Sherrard Coleman, esq. of Market Harborough, to Miss H. C. L. Mangeon, of Clifton.

Died.] At Leicester, in the Market-place, 28, Mrs. F. Deacon, deservedly lamented.—Mr. Cooper.—Mr. Alderman David Harris, much respected.—In Belgrave-gate, 84, Mr. T. Beaumont:—Mrs. Wheeler.—In Granby-street, 44, Capt. John Bellamy, R.N.—70, Mr. Isaac Chas. Cockshaw, bookseller and stationer.

At Loughborough, 84, Mrs. Fletcher.—64, Mr. Jonas Sugden.

At Castle Donington, 36, Miss Elizabeth Dunncliffe.

At Long Sutton, 51, Mr. Wm. Cash.—At Walton, Miss E. M. Tinley, greatly esteemed.—At Ravenstone, 75, Mrs. Deacon.—At Carlton, Mr. G. Fowkes, suddenly.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

By an error in our last, in recording the lamented death of Mrs. Pearson, wife of Mr. Joseph Pearson, of Wolverhampton, the former words were inadvertently omitted: Mr. Pearson being in good health.

Sir C. Wolseley, bart. has addressed an appeal to the country gentlemen of England, but especially to those of Staffordshire, on the line of conduct it becomes them to adopt in the present state of government. His main argument is, that they must either lead reform, or sink under a march that will be headed by the middle ranks of society.

The different Associations for the Prosecution of Felons, in the county of Stafford, are said to be projecting a principle of common correspondence, calculated to give operation to an instantaneous and rapid publicity, in all cases of capital felony.

Married.] G. Griffin, esq. of Sandon, to Miss Maria Sanders, of Hoarcross.

Died.] At Stafford, Mr. Shaw, of Hints. At Tamworth, Mr. Richard Lea.

At Walsall, 32, Mr. Benjamin Wiggin, jun.—53, Mr. Crump, deservedly regretted.—Mrs. Grove, widow of the Rev. T. G.—Mrs. W. Elwell.

At Handsworth, 116, Mrs. Ann Smallwood. She was born in 1702.—At the Cherry-orchard Farm, 68, Mrs. A. Heath.—At Austrey, Mr. Richard Hill.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Jones, the Oxford pedestrian, walked in July last upon Warwick course, during two successive days, in twelve and thirteen hours each, sixty miles in a given time; and on the 31st he perambulated a piece of ground, by Hunterfield-house, Leamington, of a quarter of a mile in length, sixty miles in sixteen minutes less than the given time, viz. twelve hours, and came in as fresh as any person who only walks at the rate of three miles an hour.

The new grand hotel at Leamington Spa is roofing in; it is to be stuccoed; and,

when completed, will be one of the most superb hotels in the kingdom.

A stope was lately placed in the church-yard of Sutton Coldfield, over the remains of the unfortunate Mary Ashford, by the Rev. Luke Booker, D.D. The following is the inscription:—"As a warning to female virtue, and a humble monument to female chastity, this stone marks the grave of Mary Ashford, who, in the 20th year of her age, having incalculably repaired to a scene of amusement without proper protection, was brutally violated and murdered on the 27th of May, 1817."

The report that Thornton had confessed the murder, before his escape to America, is premature.

Married.] Mons. Laurent, to Mrs. Blakemore:—Mr. Marrian, to Mrs. Bromwich, of St. Martin's-place:—Mr. T. Gillet, to Miss S. Smolland: all of Birmingham.—Mr. Jonathan Austin, of Marchmont-street, London, to Miss Rebecca Smallwood, of Birmingham.—Mr. Tabernet, of Smallbrook-street, Birmingham, to Miss Chattock, of King's Norton.—Joseph Teasdale, esq. to Mrs. Eliz. Galton, of Wasperton.

Died.] At Warwick, 77, Mr. J. Tatnall.—In Castle-street, 73, Mr. Frost.—85, G. Cattell, esq. alderman.

At Birmingham, 62, Mr. Moseley, late of the firm of Memis and Moseley.—In Legge-street, 66, Mrs. Gibbs.—In High-street, 84, Mr. Abraham Butler, much regretted.—66, Mrs. E. Wilmot.

At Leamington, 78, H. Hickman, esq. of Newnham.—At West Bromwich, Mr. Appleby.—At Chesterton, Mr. Lovell, by his horse falling with him.—At Yardley, 45, Mrs. Claridge.

SHROPSHIRE.

A Mr. Geo. Baaks, with three persons, lately went down a pit at Brierly Colliery, when an explosion of gas blew the dial, with which they were latching, against his head, and killed him; the others were burnt.

Married.] Mr. John R. Gardner, of Tewkesbury, to Miss Eliz. Till, of Shrewsbury.—Mr. John Smith, of Ludlow, to Mrs. Mary Wells, of Aberystwith.—Mr. Jas. Bishop, of Ludlow, to Miss A. Budd, of Ann-street, Birmingham.

Died.] At Bridgnorth, 73, Mrs. Esther Bromwich.

At Bishop's Castle, Mr. J. Bright.

At Ellesmere, Wm. Jones, esq. late paymaster of the London and Andover district.—At Rhoswiel, Mr. Wm. Thomas.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

The Worcester Society of Artists have commenced forming a library for the use of the members, consisting of the best works in the different branches of their several pursuits, and are about to raise a fund to hire an appropriate room for the deposit of casts from the antique and other models.

No expence has been spared to render the superb dessert service of Worcester porcelain, prepared by Flight and Barr, the most magnificent either in this country or on the Continent. The paintings, which are groups of flowers and shells equally divided, are executed after the manner of Van Huysum, and other great masters, by the first artists at the works at Worcester, in the most elaborate and finished style. Every plate and part of the dessert service is painted from a different design, forming a collection equally rich and various. The border which encircles the paintings is composed of what is termed the *Royal blue ground*, a colour produced by chymical process from the mineral called *cobalt*. The Regent has been among the first to honour this undertaking with his patronage, by directing a service to be manufactured for himself, the ground colour of which is to be made from English cobalt.

Married.] S. Burlingham, of Worcester, to Martha Moggridge, of Temple-place, Surrey-road, both of the Society of Friends.—Mr. H. Pollard, of Birmingham, to Miss Caroline Ann Price, of Stourbridge.—The Rev. Dr. Booker, vicar of Dudley, to Miss Eliz. Grant, of Pembroke.

Died.] At Worcester, 68, Mr. R. Glover.—22, Mr. Grignion.

At Dudley, Mr. Boughey.—At Pershore, T. Hunter, esq.—At an advanced age, Mr. Smart, late an eminent bookseller of Worcester.—At Brierley-hill, Mr. Chevasse.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

At the late Hereford agricultural meeting, it was communicated that refuse salt for the purpose of manure is forwarded from Liverpool, duty free, to any part of the kingdom.

Married.] Mr. S. B. Creswell, of Tenbury, to Miss White, of Colington.—Mr. J. Brewer, of Coddington, to Miss Mary Bond, of Stonehouse-farm, Ledbury.

Died.] At Rylands, 42, Wm. Wall, esq. At Hall-court, Mr. Rich. Brown.

GLoucester AND MONMOUTH.

A new line of road is now cutting from Bristol through Acton-Turville to Chippenham, which will reduce the distance between that town and Bristol $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and it is proposed that the London mail shall take this route, by which its arrival would be accelerated at least an hour.

Gloucester is about to be lighted with gas of coal.

Married.] Mr. David Evans, to Miss Ann Brown, both of Gloucester.—Mr. J. Nest, of Gloucester, to Miss Mary Griffiths, of Cheltenham.—Mr. Jas. Venn, to Miss Joanna Furcheld:—Mr. Jos. Smith, of Park-street, to Miss Hannah James, of St. James' church-yard:—Capt. William Buckham, to Miss Ann Brown: all of Bristol.—Mr. John Harris, of Bristol, to

Miss Hannah Butt, of Standish.—Henry Llewellyn, esq. of Chepstow, to Miss E. Fisher, of Bristol.—Mr. Joshua Dike, to Miss Sancroft, both of Cirencester.—W. Brown, esq. of Minchinhampton, to Miss Grace Molineaux, of Lewes.

Died.] At Gloucester, Anne, widow of the Rev. Robt. Foote, rector of Boughton Malherbe.—Mary, wife of the very Rev. George Gretton, dean of Hereford.

At Bristol, in Wellington-place, 28, Miss Mary Perkins.—Mr. John Harding.—In Pipe-lane, Mrs. Ann Lewin.—In Maudlin-lane, 84, Mrs. Mary Mills.

At Clifton, in Bellevue, Mrs. Clarke.

At Cirencester, 71, Mr. Thomas Cole.

At Thornbury, Miss Frances Russell.—At Minchinhampton, Miss Jane Remmington.—Miss Clift, 25, Mr. Wm. Bryant.—At Quedgley, 75, Wm. Hayward Winsome, esq. a justice of the peace for Gloucestershire, and deservedly lamented.

At Prestbury, 68, Wm. Capel, esq.: he was a descendant of an elder branch of the family of Capel earl of Essex. In politics, Mr. Capel was devoted to the Whig interest, and a zealous admirer of the constitutional rights and liberties of the subject.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] The Rev. S. R. Allom, of Kidderminster, to Miss Mary King, of Oxford.—George A. F. Dawkins, esq. of Over Norton-house, to Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Sir W. H. Cooper, bart.—Mr. Irons, of Milton, to Miss Hannah Wilson, of Abingdon.—Mr. T. Hale, of Chesterton, to Miss Hannah Tanner, of Bicester, King's End.—Mr. T. Stone, to Miss Mary Harris, both of Standlake.—Mr. J. Shaw, to Miss Elizabeth Hitchman, of South Newington.

Died.] At Oxford, 93, Mrs. Beasley.—27, Mrs. T. Payne.—27, Mrs. C. Day.—54, Mrs. Lucy Slatter.—In Queen-street, 93, Mrs. Love.—54, Mr. Wm. Collins.

At Ensham, 64, Mrs. Scaresbrook.—At Headington, Mrs. Sydenham.

BUCKINGHAM AND BERKSHIRE.

A serious disturbance lately took place amongst the scholars at Eton; they did considerable mischief in the town, as well as offered the grossest indignities to Dr. Keate, the head of the college. A resistance to the discipline of the school seems to have led to the disturbance: it was found necessary to expel seven of the students, and privately dismiss two others.

Married.] William Henry Price, esq. to Miss Maria Michell; both of Loudwater.—Thomas Hall, esq. of Harpsden-court, to Miss Elizabeth Blackden, of Heyenden-Green.

Died.] At Reading, 24, Arabella, wife of the Rev. John Hornbuckle.—At Great Marlow, Mr. Simmonds.—At Newport Pagnall, Mr. John Cutting.—At Ives' place, Maidenhead, Mary, wife of Thos. Wilsop,

Wilson, esq.—At Loudwater, 91, William Davis, esq.—At Delaford, C. Clowes, esq.

HERTFORD AND BEDFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Christopher Norman, to Miss Ann Hodgkins.—Mr. S. Freshwater, to Miss Elizabeth Vaughan.—Mr. Zachariah Walket, to Miss Sarah Jordan.—Mr. James Eastaffe, to Miss Ann Farrington: all of Bedford.

Died.] At Bedford, 72, Mrs. Hook.—
Sl., Mr. Charles Farnell.

At Trevor-park, East Barnet, Mrs. Smith, widow of Dr. Hugh S. of Hatton-garden.—At Wrestlingworth, the Rev. W. Curtis.—At Frogmore Lodge, Mrs. Margaret Hudson.—At Stratton-park, Miss Louisa Elizabeth Barnett.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. John Gamlin, to Miss Susannah Spriggs; both of Peterborough.—Mr. Edw. Thompson, of Peterborough, to Miss Esther Maddison, of Boston.—Mr. Lacey, of Peterborough, to Miss Patson, of Newark.—Mr. Patson, of Eye, to Miss Wyldbore, of Peterborough.

Died.] At Peterborough, Mrs. Cotton.—At an advanced age, Mrs. Jane Felton.—At Creaton, 21, Mr. John Atchison.

CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Mrs. Scarborough, of Buckden, so oddly charged with secreting a bank-note, has published a statement of her case, which creates just doubts in regard to her presumed guilt. It merits the liberal attention of her neighbours.

The Seatonian prize for an English poem has been this year adjudged to the Rev. A. Dicken, Fellow of St. Peter's College, Cambridge. The subject, *Deborah*.

At a meeting of the committee of independent freeholders, held on the 6th day of November, at Huntingdon, a Report was unanimously agreed to, and ordered to be printed and circulated, containing the following passages:—The freeholders can now only look forward to the period when a candidate of principles, perfectly independent, shall give the county an opportunity of exercising its free and unbiased suffrage. This opportunity may, probably, soon arrive. In the mean time, the committee earnestly recommend their brother freeholders to continue firm in the determination to exercise their undoubted rights and privileges; to involve themselves by no promises or pledges; and ardently to cherish that spirit of independence, which must ultimately secure the county from its present state of political degradation.—The representation of this county must not any longer be considered as an hereditary tenure of one or two noble families, or their particular friends. The unbiased voice of the county must at length have its due weight. The yeomanry and freeholders at large will strenuously resist every attempt at usurpation; nor will they suffer coalition

to destroy the most important privilege, the precious birth-right of Englishmen.

Married.] Mr. James Elger, to Miss Sarah Rushbrooke.—Mr. Peter Barker, to Miss Ann Hall; all of Cambridge.

Mr. R. Edwards, of Ely, to Mrs. Hattersley, of Cambridge.—Mr. W. Coote, of St. Ives, to Miss S. Eden, of Cambridge.—Mr. Ellis Hills, to Miss Mary Cooper.—Mr. Henry Lawrence, to Miss Flanders; all of Ely.—Mr. Fitzhew, to Miss Redhead; both of March.—Mr. Inkersole, of Alconbury, to Miss Sarah Barranee, of Bourne.

Died.] At Cambridge, 43, Mrs. Mary Marsh, deservedly lamented.—At Sutton, 70, Mr. Joseph Maylin.

NORFOLK.

At a late numerous and respectable meeting of land-owners, occupiers, &c. held at Debenham, the Rev. G. C. Doughty, in the chair, it was resolved, that an application should be made to Parliament for leave to bring in a bill for making the River Deben navigable from Debenham to Woodbridge.

A meeting was lately held at Thwaite, of the joint committee appointed to consider of the plan of a navigable canal from Diss to Ipswich.—The report of Mr. Cubitt, civil engineer, was read, and the measure was unanimously agreed to.

Married.] Mr. Samuel Barber, to Miss Sarah Sharpe.—Mr. Boardman, to Miss Maile.—Mr. Geo. Washington Wilks, to Miss Redhouse: all of Norwich.—Mr. Thomas Self, of Norwich, to Miss Susan Gowing, of Hemblington.—Mr. Richard Ferrier, of Yarmouth, to Miss Anna Maria Butcher, of Earsham.

Died.] At Norwich, 50, Thos. Allday Kerrison, esq.; in 1806 mayor of that city.—67, Mrs. Martha Fiddey.—68, Ann Blake, one of the Society of Friends.—In St. Stephen's, 79, Lady Leake, widow of Sir J. G. Leake, of Dereham.

At Yarmouth, 27, Mrs. Ebbage.—42, Mrs. Dawson.

At Wrentham, Mrs. Eliz. Benton.—At East Dereham, Mrs. Susannah Hipkin.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] Mr. William Palfrey, to Miss Smith; both of Bury.—M. B. Kingsbury, esq. to Mrs. Reven; both of Bungay.—Mr. William Sharman, to Mrs. M. Graystone.—Mr. James Masters, to Miss H. Heridge; all of Ipswich.—Mr. Charles Ely, of Ipswich, to Miss Rutt, of Clapton.—Mr. Leggatt, of Ipswich, to Miss Wilson, of Framsden.—At Charleston, South Carolina, Mr. Edmund Jermyn, of Ipswich, to Miss M. C. Abbott, the only child of S. Abbott, esq. of that city.

Died.] At Bury, 73, Mr. P. Fleetwood.—At Ipswich, Mrs. T. Kettle.—45, Mr. Peter Chamberlain.

At Beccles, Mr. Rob. Routh.—29, Mr. Thomas Sadd.

At

[Dec. 1,

At Woodbridge, Mr. John Woodward.
At Brockford, 49, Mrs. Sarah Fox.—
At Cavendish, 63, Mr. Richard Ambrose.

ESSEX.

At Brentwood, there is a school, which was founded by Sir Anthony Browne, in the 4th and 5th of Phillip and Mary (1557), the revenues of which amount to 1500l. a year; out of which 50l. are paid to five alms-people. There are now about seventy boys in the school, and there is no evidence of negligence or misconduct in the present master, who is brother of Mr. Tower, in whose gift the school is. A Mr. Maypowder held the school for some years before 1800, and in his time the school fell into disrepute; and there were at last no scholars at all.

Married.] Mr. Joseph Dennis, of Colchester, to Miss Jemima Fairs, of Boxford.—Mr. F. Clark, to Miss Sarah Turner; both of Rochford.—Mr. Nathaniel Eastty, of Ipswich, to Miss Mortleman, of Harwich.—J. E. Tabor, of Bocking, to Miss Hayward, of Braintree.—Mr. J. Clemence, to Miss Sarah Appleford; both of Great Coggleshall.

Died.] At Colchester, in Trinity-street, 76, Mrs. Smith, widow of Benjamin S. esq.—24, Miss Susan Tunbridge.

At Chelmsford, Mr. John Beckwith.

At Brentwood, 21, Miss Sarah Wallis.

At Saffron Walden, 21, Mr. Benjamin Searle.

At Rochford, 90, Mrs. Bridget Bragg, a benefactress to the poor.

At Steeple Bumpstead, 95, G. Gent, esq. fifty years a magistrate for the county.

At Halsted, the Rev. T. Baines, LL. B. vicar of Tolleshunt D'Arcey, and rector of Little Wrating, Suffolk; and justice of the peace.

KENT.

A meeting of the freemen of Rochester lately took place at Rochester, to consider of the propriety of petitioning against the legality of Lord Binning's return to serve in the ensuing Parliament. It is stated that counsel have declared their opinion, that his lordship, who is *the son of a Scots peer*, is not qualified to hold his seat.

Married.] Mr. John Taylor, to Miss H. Howard, both of Canterbury.—Mr. Chas. Bond, to Miss Ann Sutton, both of Dover.—Mr. George Culmer, of Woodnesborough, to Miss Mary Minter, of Canterbury.—Mr. Henry Ashtell, to Miss Mary Caister:—Mr. E. Selden, to Miss Jane Butler: all of Folkestone.—Mr. James Knowles, to Miss C. Lewis, both of Maidstone.—Mr. H. Brignall, to Miss Eliz. Baker:—Mr. James Buss, to Miss Mary Sargent: all of Lyd.—Mr. Amos Avery, jun. of Cranbrook, to Miss Crittenden, of Hawkhurst.—Mr. John Atkins, to Miss Hodge; both of Lenham.—Mr. H.

Blackman, of Whitstable, to Miss Charlotte Buller, of Chatham.

Died.] At Canterbury, 56, Mr. James Knell.—In Dunstan's, 93, Mrs. Balderston.—In Lamb-lane, at an advanced age, Mr. William Pilcher.

At Rochester, Mrs. Chilley.

At Margate, Mr. Stanley, of London.

At Chatham, in Best-street, 22, Mrs. Stradfield.—46, Mr. John Payne.—65, the Rev. J. Knott.—In the Dock-yard, Mr. J. Palliser, R.N.—25, Mrs. Bristow.

At Maidstone, Mrs. Stephen French.—Mrs. Russell.

At Lyd, 75, Mr. Edward Bailey.—69, Mr. Richard Lepper.—50, Mr. John Lording.

SUSSEX.

John Holloway, corporal of the 31st foot, was tried and found guilty at the late Chichester sessions of the murder of John Brown, a private belonging to the 9th lancers, and subsequently executed.

Married.] Mr. G. Cursons, of Chichester, to Miss Haytar.

Died.] At Chichester, Maria, wife of Benjamin Ridge, esq.—29, Mr. Jabez Baxter.

At Broadwater, 77, Mrs. Thompson, widow of Beilby T. esq. of Eserick, Yorkshire.

HAMPSHIRE.

Portsmouth, within the month, was thrown into the utmost consternation in consequence of Messrs. Godwin and Co.'s bank having stopped payment. Such was the confidence of the inhabitants in the firm, that there is scarcely an individual in any sort of business that did not hold some of their notes. Government had a claim of 80,000l.

There have been recently discovered in the parish of Motteston, on the south side of the Isle of Wight, the bones of that stupendous animal supposed to be the Mammoth, or Mastodon. Several of the vertebrae, or joints of the back-bone, measure thirty-six inches in circumference: they correspond exactly in form, colour, and texture, with the bones found on the banks of the Ohio in North America, in a vale called by the Indians Big-bone Swamp.—Also, in the parish of Northwood, on the north side of the island, the bones of the Crocodile have recently been found by the Rev. Mr. Hughes of Newport. They seem to have belonged to an animal of that species, whose body did not exceed twelve feet in length.—Their calcareous nature is not altered; but the bones of the Mastodon (found on the south side of the island) contain iron.

Married.] George Waller, esq. of Kingston-crescent, Portsea, to Miss Elizabeth Dowling, of Bransbury-house.—Mr. Carris, to Miss Barnard: Mr. William Watts, to Miss Beeley: all of Romsey.—Lieut. W. Nettleton

W. Nettleton Boyce, R. N. to Miss Ann Harrow, of Alton.—Mr. Stephen Love-lock, to Miss Parham, of Southwick.—Mr. R. A. Grove, of Lymington, to Miss Mitchell, of Brompton.

Died.] At Winchester, in George-street, Mr. James Rogers.

At Andover, 68, Mr. Stratton.

At Portsmouth, Colonel Cuyler, 11th Foot.

At Portsea, Mrs. H. Collins.—Miss Salmon, of London.—Miss Crossweller.

At Alresford, 77, Mr. Bulbeck Dan-
easter, deservedly lamented.—At Calbon
New-Born, Isle of Wight, Miss Way.—

At East Lavant, Mrs. Deacon.

WILTSHIRE.

A fire lately broke out in a melting-
house belonging to Mr. James Cusse,
chandler, in Meeting-lane, Warminster,
which, with a range of warehouses and
workshops, and the dwelling-house of Mrs.
and Miss Smith, dress-makers, was en-
tirely consumed.

Married.] Mr. Thomas Clark, to Miss Sarah Perkins: Mr. E. Bannister, to Miss Sarah Howes: all of Trowbridge.—The Rev. Thomas Martin, of Malmesbury, to Mrs. Vizard, of Bristol.—Mr. John Prichard, of Devizes, to Miss Harriet Harding, of Warminster.—Mr. Jacob Knoyle, to Miss Elizabeth Cupland, both of War-
minster.

Died.] At Marlborough, 60, Mr. Cooper.

At Melksham, Miss Mary Redman.

At Swindon, 40, Mr. William Guy, de-
servedly lamented.

At Corsham, Mr. Edward Barton, much
respected.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

The admirable regulations of the gaol at Pennsylvania have been long held out as a model for British adoption; this county exhibits a correct counterpart of the trans-
atlantic plan. The new House of Cor-
rection, at Shepton Mallet, presents the same busy scene of useful labour, the same application of otherwise worthless labour, and the same direction to moral results. The building, for interior fitness to its purpose, and outward corresponding character, will, when completed, be inferior to none in the kingdom. The enlargement and improved state of Ilches-
ter gaol, presents another instance of the beneficial application of prison-labour.

Married.] James Mann, esq. to Hen-
rietta Elizabeth, daughter of Lady O'Brien.
—James McGuie, esq. to Miss Hunt, of
Duke-street: all of Bath.—Benj. Gaby,
esq. of Bath, to Miss Eliz. Bignell Aplin,
of Upper-East Hayes.—Mr. R. Caines,
of Langport, to Miss Mary Ann Sylvester,
of Fullbrook.

Died.] At Bath, Capt. Rowe, R.N.—In
Lanra-place, Elizabeth, wife of Joseph
Lowe, esq. of Barbadoes.—In Burlington-
place, 34, Mr. William Payne.—In Chapel-
row, 77, Madame Le Boucher.

At Taunton, 62, the Rev. Francis Hunt Clapp, vicar of St. Mary Magdalen, de-
servedly regretted.

At Bridgewater, Mrs. Bryant.

At Bathwick, Miss Sedman, justly es-
teemed.—At North Cheriton, Mrs. Gate-
house, widow of the Rev. Sam. G. rector.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] Lieut. Col. King, of West-
hall, to Miss Penelope Cooke Bellamy,
of Chetnole.

Died.] At Dorchester, the Rev. T.
Bryer, rector of All Saints, and St. James,
Shaftesbury.—At an advanced age, Mrs.
Sarah Smetham.

At Weymouth, Sir Edward Leslie, bart.
highly esteemed.—Joseph Yerbury, esq.
suddenly, a respected member of the So-
ciety of Friends.

At Wimborne, Thomas Dean, esq.—At
Chalfont, St. Giles's, Mr. Jackson.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] Thos. Forwood, esq. of Stoke
Cliff-cottage, Exeter, to Miss Rossiter, of
Tiverton.—W. Stephens, R. N. to Miss
Brock, of Plymouth.—Mr. E. Youel, to
Mrs. Goodridge, both of Plymouth.—Lieut.
G. Rorie, R. N. to Miss Jeffrie, of Winsor-
house.—Capt. Hawker, to Miss Cooke, of
Ilfracombe.—The Rev. Charles Burn, re-
ctor of Tedburn St. Mary, to Miss Tothill,
of Cheriton Bishop.

Died.] At Exeter, 43, Mrs. Grace Len-
don, deservedly respected.—52, Mr. Wm.
Drewe, generally regretted.—68, Mrs. W.
Street.

At Topsham, 50, Mr. William Tickell,
deservedly lamented.

At Collumpton, Robert Were Tae, esq.
deservedly lamented, one of the Society
of Friends.

At Tavistock, 91, Mrs. Christian Davy.

CORNWALL.

A new mode of preventing the dry-rot
has lately been submitted to the Navy
Board, by Mr. Cummins, of Truro; it
consists in boiling the timber in alum-
water previous to its being used.

Married.] Mr. E. Parnell, of Padstow, to
Miss Celia Martyn, of Helston.—Mr. T.
Hosking, of Helston, to Miss Nanny Odger,
of Gweek.

Died.] At Falmouth, 68, Mrs. Trounce,
much and deservedly lamented.

At Trethowell, 84, Mrs. Martin Magor.

WALES.

The new iron bridge, intended to be
thrown over the Menai strait, will be 1000
feet in length, and will be suspended be-
tween two rocks, at the height of 100 feet
above the surface of the water.

A line is now making for the laying of
an iron railway, to communicate between
the Glamorganshire hills and the Bristol
Channel, for the purpose of facilitating
the transfer of coals, with which those
hills abound, and a depot is to be formed
near Ewenny-bridge, to receive them.

Married.]

Married.] Mr. Thomas Birchall, to Miss Elizabeth Bath, both of the Society of Friends, Swansea.—Capt. Hicks, of the 4th Veteran Batt. to Miss Eliza Tucker, of Swansea.—Mr. Edward Taylor, of Wrexham, to Miss Edwards, of Fir-grove.—John Rigby, esq. of Hawarden, to Miss Hancock, of Aston-bank.—John Williams Gwynne Hughes, esq. of Tregit, to Miss Margaretta Julianna Lloyd, of Glansevin.

Died.] At Aberystwith, 63, Capt. C. Griffiths, of the Marines.

At Neath, 65, Mr. Edw. Yorke, highly respected and lamented.

At Milford, 67, Daniel Starbuck, one of the Society of Friends, deservedly lamented.—At Llanwrst, 82, Mrs. Edwards, widow of the Rev. Edward E. M.A. rector.

—At the Hay, Breconshire, 23, Miss Charlotte Lloyd.—At Congboudy Newchurch, Carmarthenshire, 74, E. Thomas, esq.—At Doulais-house, Mrs. Hutchins.

SCOTLAND.

The Liberty, a Kirkaldy pinnace, from Leith, lately to Kirkaldy, with passengers, when nearly opposite to Seafield-tower, on the Fife coast, suddenly went down, and all on-board perished. The number on-board of her has been stated to be five men and three women passengers, a child, and three of the crew.

Married.] The Rev. Robert Smith, of Newtyles, to Miss Elizabeth Thompson, of Buccleugh-street, Edinburgh.—The Rev. Hugh Fraser, of Ardchattan, to Miss Maria Campbell, of Barcaldine.

Died.] At Edinburgh, Mrs. Susannah Prentice, wife of Richard P. esq.—In George-street, Miss Agnes Smith.

At Glasgow, J. Corbet Potterfield, esq.—Catherine, wife of Robert Davidson, esq. professor of law in this college.—The Rev. Dr. Balfour, universally regretted.

IRELAND.

A packet, called the Hibernia, has been fitted up at Dublin, for the purpose of sailing between that city and Holyhead; it has propellers under water, which drive her against wind and tide, exclusive of a full set of rigging and sails.

Married.] Henry Metcalfe, esq. of Drogheda, to Miss Louisa Blakely, of Connor.—Peter Cavanagh, esq. of Gol-

den-bridge, county of Dublin, to Miss Maria Sheil, of Cork-street, Dublin.

Died.] At Waterford, Richard Strangman, esq.—At an advanced age, Mr. Thomas Dee.

DEATHS ABROAD.

At Bombay, on the 6th of January 1818, after a long and painful illness, Dr. David White, second member of the Medical Board of that presidency. Ardently and unremittingly occupied in the pursuit of knowledge, and in the duties of his profession, and gifted in an unusual degree with activity of body as well as mind, the doctor had passed through a long period of service (upwards of twenty-eight years,) in India, enjoying almost uninterrupted health. With a few eccentricities, the doctor possessed many of the higher and milder qualities of our nature; and to superior literary attainments he joined an active spirit of benevolence and charity which we have seldom seen exceeded, and which have ever secured to him the affection and respect of all whom he honoured with his friendship. — *Bombay Courier*; January 17, 1818.

At Cairo, M. Burkhardt, the traveller. This enterprising gentleman, a native of Germany, offered his service, some years ago, to the English Society for promoting discoveries in the interior of Africa. Having learned the languages, and collected all the information necessary for such a journey, he proceeded to Cairo, in order to join the caravan which travels every year from Tombuctoo, and to penetrate into that country which has hitherto been inaccessible to Europeans. But the agitations which arose in that part of the world, retarded the arrival of the caravan for the space of a year. With the help of his Mussulman dress, and his perfect knowledge of the Arabic and Turkish languages, Mr. Burkhardt made various new and important discoveries, an account of which will probably be published by the English Society. At length the caravan arrived; but, before Mr. Burkhardt could make the necessary arrangements for his departure, he was attacked with the dysentery, and this disorder proved the cause of his death.

TO CORRESPONDENTS, &c.

We are promised accounts of Mr. Frazer's steam-heating apparatus in our next; and also of the steam printing-engines, and of the new American press.

An answer shall be given in our next to various poetical friends.

The interesting Letters of Cortex will be continued in every third number till finished.

We hasten to correct the erroneous statements of the biographer of the late esteemed Mr. Repton, which stated, "that he was born in Norfolk, on an estate of the late Mr. Windham, and brought up to the humble business of a stocking manufacturer; and that his sister and daughter, for many years, kept a hosiers' shop at Hare-street." The former part of this statement being entirely incorrect, and the latter part totally unfounded in fact.

ERRATUM.—At page 269 of the number published Oct. 1, line 10 from the bottom, read, “overtures of Caulincourt—hence our opinions of the justice and necessity of the war were changed. There existed in our minds, &c. &c.” The error consisted in putting however for hence, and the stops in the wrong places, so as totally to change the sense.

Ephemeris (besides Parker's), calcu- which at last became very us-
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COWPER'S MACHINE FOR PRINTING BY STEAM, &c.

